

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1905

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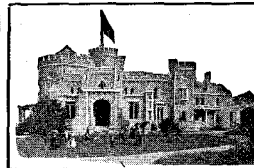
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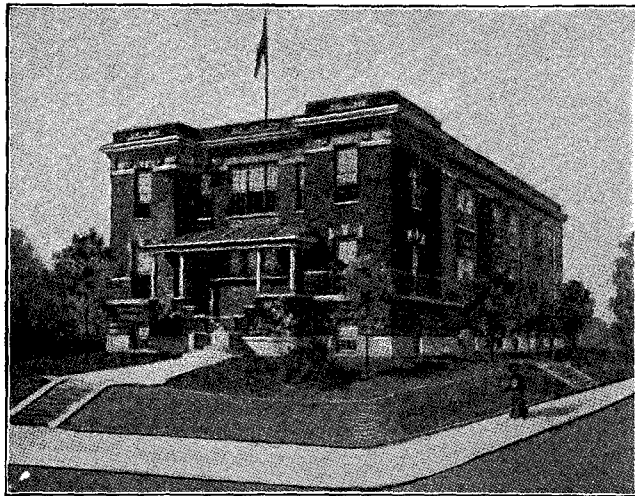
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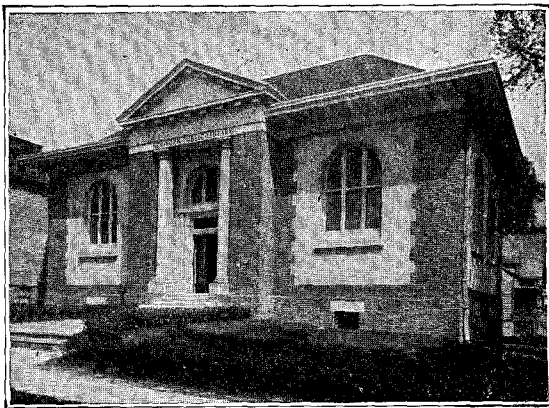
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RAILROAD AUTHORITIES ON RATE CONTROL.

AROUSED by the repeated and outspoken declarations of President Roosevelt, and apparently alarmed by the progress which his railroad policy seems to be making, the railroad managers have at last inaugurated a campaign of instruction and defense. This campaign is being vigorously and intelligently conducted. The services of prominent men of various professions have been enlisted. Influential newspapers and financial and commercial journals have added their valuable assistance; and it must be admitted that the work of molding public opinion has been so far successful that the people to-day, if newspaper comment is any criterion, seem to be more inclined to give the railroads a fair hearing and a square deal than they were a few months ago when the Esch-Townsend bill passed the lower house of Congress.

Many reasons have been assigned for this growing demand for fairness and impartiality, but perhaps the most plausible are the belief now generally prevailing that railroads as a rule sincerely condemn secret rebates and discriminations, whether they are guilty of the practise of giving them or not, and the doubt that also is continuing to spread, as to whether the evils which are supposed to exist are as bad as they have been painted. The railroad men are fostering and strengthening this belief and doubt by the judicious use of all available means. One of the most noticeable examples of this method of defense is the publicity which they are giving to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission which show, to quote from an eminent financial journal, "that in the whole of the period since the organization of the commission, from April 5, 1887, down to March 1, 1905, or almost eighteen years, only 770 formal complaints in the aggregate had been filed with

the commission, making an average of less than 43 complaints a year, or not quite four a month, for a railroad system comprising over 200,000 miles of road, with annual gross earnings of two thousand million dollars."

The principal vehicle of expression, however, which the railroads have made use of during the past month has been Senator Elkins's investigating committee. The speeches and essays which the railroads have presented in the form of testimony before that committee seem likely to be the chief showing and argument upon which they will rest their case before Congress this fall. Nearly all the testimony taken by this committee is valuable and instructive, but it is generally conceded that the clearest and most concise presentation of the issue under investigation was made by Mr. Robert Mather, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The substance of Mr. Mather's statement is as follows:

"That there is a public clamor for giving the rate-making power to the commission can not be denied, but that it is a misled clamor is plainly apparent. The evil which is in the public mind and which the public generally believes is to be cured by the proposed legislation is the evil of rebates and discriminations between shippers. This was the keynote of the President's message. If it were clearly comprehended that these practises are all prohibited by the original act to regulate commerce and that all can be prevented under the Elkins act, public clamor would be at a loss to put its finger upon any specific evils to be remedied by new legislation and would agree with the statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission itself that the 'existing system of laws applicable to the wrongdoing is complete and simple.' No amendment of the statute, therefore, is necessary."

This claim of Mr. Mather that present laws are sufficient seems to be the main argument of those who oppose the President's railroad policies. Mr. George R. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was one of the witnesses before the committee. A few extracts from his testimony follow:

"I have only to say that they [the railroads] will welcome any legislation, criminal or remedial, which in any degree can make the payment of rebates more difficult and increase the certainty of detection and of punishment. . . . The Esch-Townsend bill undoubtedly proposes a comprehensive system of rate-making by the commission. If it becomes a law, the most powerful body of men in the world will be the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. Can this commission, which, under the Esch-Townsend bill, will stand in the place of Congress, under the preference clause limitation of the Constitution make any preferences in its regulations of the ports of one State over those of another? If the constitutional provision applies and is binding on the commission, they can not make preferences, but if on the other hand—as they themselves insist—they will not be governed by this constitutional provision in the making of rates, then I submit the power never should be given to them. It is an open question to-day which would be the greater calamity to the people of the United States—to have the constitutional provision applied so that only distance tariffs could be made to the ports of competitive States, or to have it held that the constitutional provision does not apply and may be disregarded. In either case the evil consequences would be far beyond calculation."

Prof. H. R. Meyer was another of the expert witnesses who appeared before the committee. He has made a special study of conditions in Germany and Prussia, and he also believes that gov-

ernment control is not a remedy for the troubles complained of. He says:

"To have the Federal Government, or its agent, the Interstate Commerce Commission, exercise the power to make railway rates, would in no way prevent secret rebates. Railways would find it no more difficult to depart secretly from rates made by the Government than they have found it to depart secretly from rates made by themselves, and they often would be under much greater pressure to depart from the rates made by the Government, for it is the verdict of all experience that the Government will not and can not make railway rates that will meet the needs of expanding trade and industry."



SPOILING THE WAKE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn Eagle.

"Administration's policy" might be extended indefinitely. It should be noted that the arguments of those who oppose it are not based alone upon the supposed injury and injustice that might result to the railroads therefrom. There are many who think the policy subversive of our present form of government. Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, belongs to this class, as his speech before the National Association of Manufacturers at Atlanta last week clearly shows. He said:

"Whether business be conducted by a person, a firm, or a corporation large or small, it is the ambition, the enterprise, and the achievement of the individual that make it successful.

"We seem to be threatened now with a most serious departure from these fundamental laws and principles. Recent tendencies in our legislation seem to threaten this danger of sapping the strength and the courage and the enterprise of the individual citizen. Socialism is stalking abroad, and the possibility of its entrance in our national life clearly and distinctly confronts us."

So the signs of the time seem to justify *Bradstreet's* in declaring that "there is a possibility of a severe strain between the President and the upper house" when Congress meets again. But more than that, if some conservative journals are to be believed, there is a

The list of those who oppose, like that of those who favor, the

strong sentiment being formed against Mr. Roosevelt personally by certain powerful elements of the people, who exclaim with the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle*: "If we are going to have the wrong prevail anyhow, we would much rather help put in office the real thing and not its counterfeit." On account of the importance which is always accredited to the utterances of *The Chronicle* we reproduce its remarks at length. It says:

"We regret the keen disappointment which his unexpected expression of opinion and purpose has given rise to, and on this occasion in sections wider than the same sentiments would have met last winter. Besides, added emphasis was imparted to this address because it was followed by a speech the next night by Secretary Taft at a dinner to the International Railway Congress at the Willard Hotel, Washington, echoing almost literally the President's proposal on the rate question. Mr. Taft said that not only must railway rate legislation come, but he threw in the unnecessary threat or pressure of something worse about to happen to the railroads if they attempted to protect the properties with the care of which they are entrusted. That kind of big talk or menace was well enough in the Bryan campaigns, but it does not fit conditions as they now exist.

"We assert that the starting up into new life of this old source of disquietude through the strong utterances by the leading representatives of the Government, one in Denver and the other at Washington, on almost the same night, is unfortunate, and we may add also very untimely. . . . Moreover we know that the managers [of the railroads] will succeed. That is inevitable for several reasons. One is, because the President's way does not hit the evils which are sought to be corrected—that is, rebates, discriminations, private and refrigerator cars, and other devices for giving preferences to one shipper over another; two, because the railroad view does hit the real evils, and as a rule they are evils which the provisions of the law if not clear and wide enough now to catch them, the belief of the railroads is that they should be widened and made plain and the enlarged provisions enforced; three, because the right always will prevail, and it is no more right for a shipper to use his neighbor's property for nearly nothing than it is right for the consumer to enter the farmer's wheat-bin and compel the farmer to let him have his grain at less than its market value; finally (to descend from high moral grounds to a much lower level), it is not good politics, for the Republican Party has no reason for existence except it is to fight directly for the right or indirectly for it by antagonizing the wrong."

RACING FOR THE KAISER'S CUP.

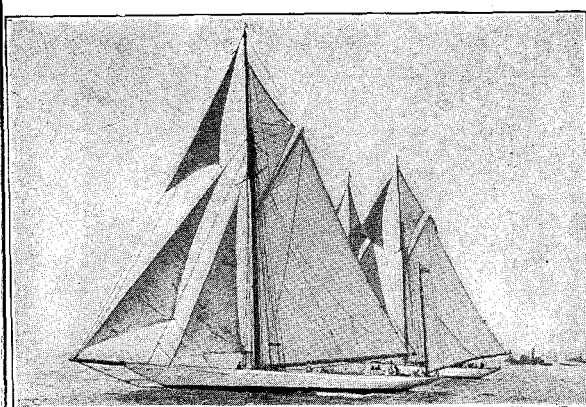
ALTHO the yacht race across the Atlantic is being held under the auspices of the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club, for a cup given by the Kaiser, it is widely remarked, as the *Philadelphia Press* puts it, that "the contest is really between British and American built vessels." The single German entry, the *Hamburg*, was the former British cutter *Rainbow*. The American *Apache* and the *Ailsa* were designed and built in Great Britain. The *Utowana*, altho constructed in the United States, was designed and built by an Englishman. So the list practically is composed of six English and five American vessels. The date of the race, we are told, was selected because the records show that during the months of May and June 70 per cent. of the winds of the Atlantic come from the southwest and vary enough to make fine test weather for sailing craft.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to what are the objects—besides the prizes—and what might be the use of this race which is now in progress. Lord Brassey confesses that he entered the *Sunbeam* simply for the honor of his nation, and he believes that the issue of the race will depend so largely upon luck and favoring winds that every contestant will have a chance for the Kaiser's cup. These seem to be the views entertained by the owners and skippers of all the yachts who were interviewed. The comment of the newspapers is varied and interesting. The *New York Times* says:

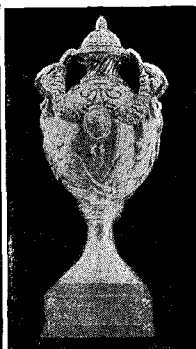
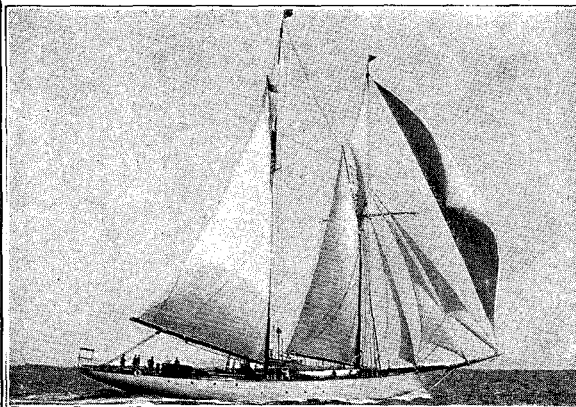
"As a sporting event, nothing could be more absurd and more



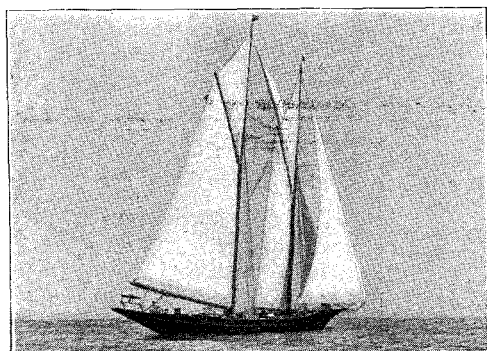
SHALL IT BE TEDDY OR PAPA?
—Johnson in the Denver News.



AILSA.

THE CUP
AND
THE YACHTS.

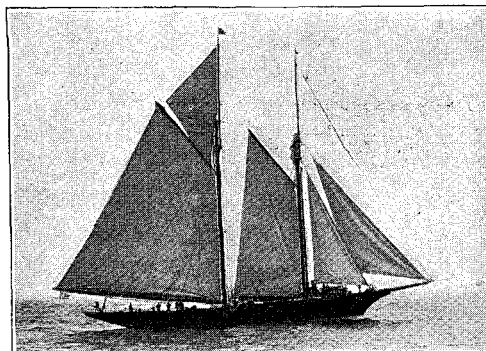
THISTLE.



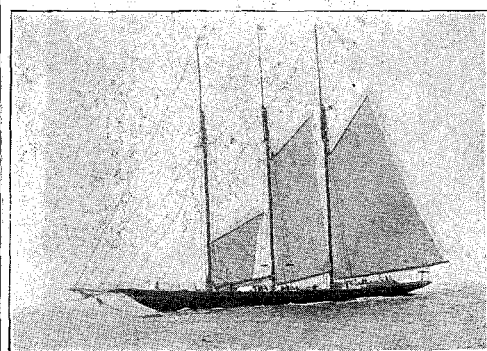
ENDYMION.

fated to be inconclusive than the ocean yacht race instigated by the German Emperor. . . . Even between vessels of the same class and size there is nothing proved by a race across the Atlantic. The elements are altogether too many, the chapter of accidents or of chances altogether too copious. In the first and most famous of these races, the winter race eastward between the *Henrietta*, *Vesta*, and *Fleetwing*, a generation and more ago, it was commonly considered that the slowest boat won, facilitated by pluck and luck, the pluck being that of the surviving veteran, Captain Samuels, who sailed her and who carried canvas with a boldness which the other skippers did not venture to emulate. When the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* raced across to the westward, and, as it was expressed at the time 'Asbury got into Parliament by an hour and a quarter,' it was by no means agreed that it was because he had the faster boat. In fact, the *Dauntless* lost something like the time by which she was beaten by heaving-to in mid-ocean in the hope of rescuing a man who had fallen overboard. Neither were the later races accepted as conclusive or indeed as illuminating, upon the respective merits of the inanimate contestants.

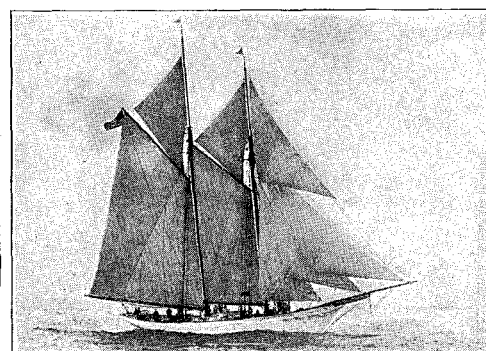
* If this be true as to those fair and equal races, how can anything conclusive be expected from a race in which the entries



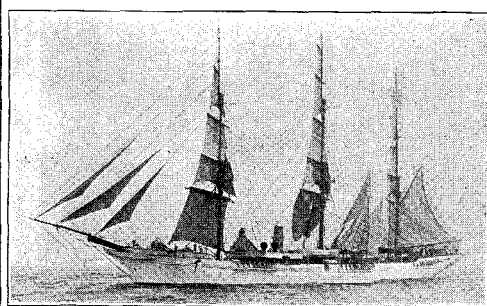
HAMBURG.



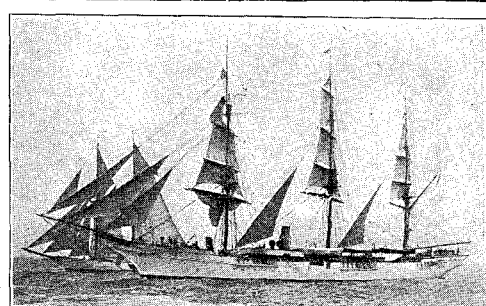
ATLANTIC.



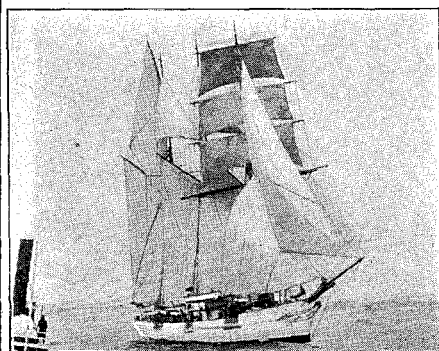
FLEUR DE LYS.



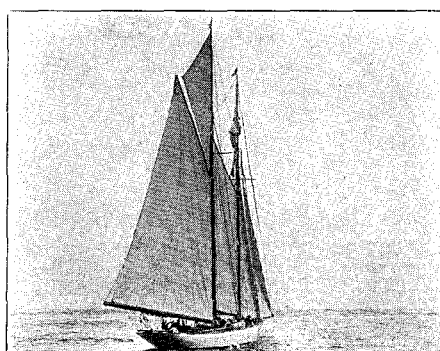
APACHE.



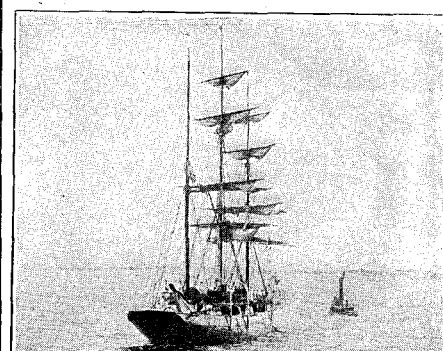
VALHALLA.



SUNBEAM.



HILDEGARDE.



UTOWANA.

DETAILS OF THE RACERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Rig.	Country.	Club.	Made.	Designer.	Tons.	L. W. L.
<i>Ailsa</i> , H. S. Redmond.....	Yawl	United States	N. Y. Y. C.	1895 in Great Britain by.....	Fife	116	89
<i>Atlantic</i> , W. Marshall.....	Schooner	United States	N. Y. Y. C.	1903 " United States by.....	Gardner	206	135
<i>Apache</i> , E. Randolph.....	Bark	United States	N. Y. Y. C.	1890 " Great Britain by.....	Reid	307	168
<i>Endymion</i> , G. Lauder, Jr.....	Schooner	United States	Indian Harbor	1899 " United States by.....	Crane	116	100
<i>Fleur de Lys</i> , L. A. Stimson.....	Schooner	United States	N. Y. Y. C.	1890 " United States by.....	Burgess	86	86
<i>Hildegard</i> , E. R. Coleman.....	Schooner	United States	Corinthian	1897 " United States by.....	Chesebrough	146	103.4
<i>Thistle</i> , R. E. Tod.....	Schooner	United States	Atlantic	1901 " United States by.....	Wintringham	235	110
<i>Utowna</i> , A. V. Armour.....	Schooner	United States	N. Y. Y. C.	1891 " U. S. by the Englishman.....	Webb	267	155
<i>Hamburg</i> , Syndicate.....	Schooner	Germany	Norddeutscher	1898 " Great Britain by.....	Watson	185	116.2
<i>Sunbeam</i> , Lord Brassey.....	Bark'tine	England	Royal Squadron	1874 " Great Britain by.....	Byrne	227	135
<i>Valhalla</i> , Earl Crawford.....	Ship	England	Royal Squadron	1892 " Great Britain by.....	Storey	648	240

range from a schooner of 86 tons and a yawl of 116 to a full-rigged ship of 647, and comprise four 'auxiliaries' with their screws taken inboard, by rig a ship, a barkentine, a three-masted topsail schooner, and a three-masted fore-and-after respectively, in addition to the seven which provide for no other impulsion than that of wind? Evidently the affair as a yacht race is the height of absurdity."

The New York *Evening Post* notes that it can not be said of any one of the yachts flying the American flag that it was designed, constructed and manned by American citizens, and *The Post* seems to think that Europe can properly claim more interest in the race than the United States.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS FIGHT.

WHEN the city councils of Philadelphia, early in this month, postponed final action on the gas question in order to give the people an opportunity to be heard, the newspapers of that city seemed to think that the battle had been won. They did not believe that the politicians would dare to renew and extend the gas lease for seventy-five years in the face of the great popular uprising and hostile demonstration which resulted from the fear of such a possibility. Subsequent events, however, have shown how wrong was this prejudgment. On May 18 the city councils met again, and only 13 out of 124 members voted against the extension objected to. The hope of those who felt outraged by this action was then placed in the Mayor who has solemnly promised to veto the measure and to do his best to finally defeat it. We quote the following from *The Ledger's* (Ind.) account of the proceedings:

"Ignoring the fervent pleas of representative citizens flaunting defiance in the face of a maddened crowd of constituents, who crowded the galleries, hissing and hurling cries of derision at the men who were there to protect their interests; guarded by detectives and policemen in plain clothes from bodily harm, many of them craven-hearted and scared, yet cringing in obedience to the 'Organization' leader, the members of the city councils yesterday sacrificed the most valuable franchise of the city—the lease of the gas works.

"It was the most flagrant betrayal of public trust in the history of municipal government. For seventy-five years to come these men, who are bound by their oaths to legislate in the interest of good government, handed over to the United Gas Improvement Company a property which, by the expiration of the lease, estimated from present earnings, will be worth hundreds of millions of dollars. And for what? Twenty-five million dollars! A few honest members of the councils raised their voices in protest, but their pleas, like those of the citizens who for hours begged for delay, were swept aside in an avalanche of ayes from the puppets of the 'Organization.'

The editorial comments of *The Ledger* are as forceful as the reports in its news columns as the following sample will serve to illustrate. It says:

"The recklessly improvident and dishonest barter of the gas works is to be carried through defiantly according to the program. The pretense of giving consideration to other propositions had never any other purpose than to distract attention for a time from the bald iniquity of the original 'deal,' which had been already determined on, and which is pressed to a conclusion by all the

power of the corrupt organization that rules the city with an irresponsible tyranny.

"This flagrant betrayal of public rights and interests can be justified on no considerations of expediency or necessity. It is crime so daring and outrageous that to most honest people it has seemed incredible. It surrenders a well-considered, satisfactory, and profitable lease, with assured income and control, and turns over the public property and franchise absolutely to a private corporation, with the unrestrained monopoly of selling gas to the community at an exorbitant and oppressive rate, for three-quarters of a century. The pretended consideration is a sum of money less than is assured the city under the existing lease, for which the city abandons all claim upon the gas works or upon the income derived from them for two generations to come. Public protest against this shameless robbery has been in vain. The power to defeat it rests now with the Mayor, who has come to the supreme test of his whole career."

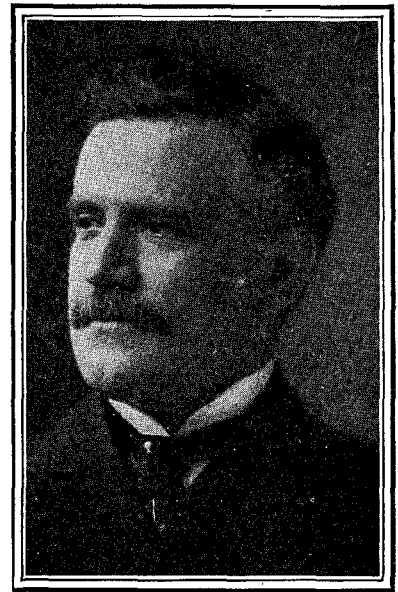
In all the reports which come from Philadelphia there seems to be no doubt expressed that the city councils took the bit between the teeth and defiantly overrode public sentiment in voting upon the gas propositions. Says *The Press* (Rep.) in its report of the affair:

"At the announcement of the passage of the gas grab, there arose from the crowded galleries of the Common Council a storm of hoots and hisses that drowned the tattoo which President McCurdy beat with his gavel in an ineffectual effort to restore order. Roars of 'Thieves! Robbery! Shame!' burst forth. One man began to sing 'We'll hang common councils to a sour apple-tree,' and a score of voices took up the refrain. So great did the clamor become that a riot was threatened and a party of policemen and detectives was hurried upstairs to clear the galleries."

The only change from the original plans contained in the bill upon its final passage, according to the Philadelphia papers, is an amendment which provides for a small graduated reduction in the price of gas. The scheme as at first presented fixed dollar gas till 1928, and 90-cent gas for the remainder of the seventy-five years. As it stands it fixes the rate at a dollar till 1911; 95 cents till 1921; 90 cents till 1936; 85 cents till 1956; and 80 cents till 1980.

But this change, in the opinion of *The Press*, is insignificant and leaves the lease as it stands far from being satisfactory. *The Press* says:

"This concession is far from making the scheme acceptable or justifiable. It is only a tub to the whale. The job is still a gigan-



MAYOR JOHN WEAVER,

Of Philadelphia, who has promised to do everything in his power to defeat the gas lease. Some question his sincerity, others think the lease may be passed over his veto.

tic wrong to the people, and every legitimate means should be taken to thwart its final consummation. The Mayor is bound by his public pledge, by every instinct of manhood, and by his manifest sense of public duty to veto it, and meanwhile the whole force of popular sentiment should be exerted to fortify and sustain that veto when it comes. Let us stand pat on the present lease. Here we are on impregnable ground. Here we have the best that is now possible for the city and the people. Here we have what everybody knows and understands, and it should be our rallying cry."

BUYING PANAMA SUPPLIES ABROAD.

WHEN in consequence of the outcry against Secretary Taft, President Roosevelt assumed all responsibility for granting authority to the Panama Canal Commission, to buy ships and supplies in the cheapest market without regard to American goods and bottoms, he took particular pains to say that he did not consider that any political principle was involved. The high protectionists, however, took an entirely different view of the case, and they brought such strong pressure to bear that the President, has, according to the latest reports, consented to a slight modification of his plans. But nevertheless he declares that his main policy has not been changed, for he is going to pursue the only course open to him, which is to build the canal at the lowest possible price. "At any rate," he is reported to have remarked, "the question is up to Congress. That body had an opportunity to act once and will have an opportunity to act again." The incident to which the President referred was the warning which Secretary Taft gave to Congress last winter in submitting the report of the Canal Commission, a warning which was not acted upon. The words of the Secretary were as follows:

"If the Isthmian Canal Commission are not bound by any restriction of Congress as to where they shall purchase machinery, material, and supplies, then it would seem to be their duty to construct the canal as cheaply as possible. . . . This, however, is certain to produce, every time that a large contract is awarded to a foreign manufacturer or dealer, an outcry on the part of the American unsuccessful competitors. If Congress approves the policy of favoring American manufacturers and dealers, even if it increases the cost of the construction of the canal, then it seems to me only just that it should declare this policy by law and lay down a rule which the commission can easily follow."

But this explanation of the President's desire that a free hand be given to the Canal Commission in the purchase of ships and sup-

plies in foreign markets is not satisfactory to a large class of Republican protectionists whose views in the matter are voiced by Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania. His statement condensed follows:

"I venture to say that it never entered the mind of any member of Congress in either House or of either party that the necessary outlay for the construction of the Panama Canal should not be made in American markets. Congress did not think for a moment that the taxes paid by Americans were to be expended to the enhancement of foreigners.

"The proposition that the United States Government buy foreign ships which can not be sailed under the Stars and Stripes would be a sight for gods and men.

"There is no rule applicable to the construction of the Panama Canal that is not entirely applicable to the construction of governmental enterprises. Why not have our battle-ships built abroad? Why not have our guns manufactured abroad? These questions answer themselves.

"The policy announced [by Mr. Taft and the President] gives encouragement to the Democratic and Mugwump press that is agitating a revision of the best tariff law known in our entire history."

The actions of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft and the positive declaration that the policy announced will be followed in all its main features, have furthermore been construed to mean that the President has purposely made use of this occasion to bring the tariff issue to the front. Indeed, many are predicting that he will cause a split, first in his Cabinet, and finally in his party, with the "stand-patters" and conservative Republicans on one side, and the revisionists and "trust-busters" on the other. Says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) in substance:

"Yet what a reflection is the Government's course upon that great American system which is embodied in the sacred schedules! From a 'stand-pat' point of view the situation is truly distressing. From the other point of view it is delicious. If we want steel rails we have to pay the home price. The tariff follows us into almost every detail of our material lives, and if there is anything you can never get the best of in this country it is a rate *ad valorem*. Yet the United States Government kicks against buying exclusively in a market to which all of the citizens of the United States are held by the most rigid bonds.

"The Government is to be subjected to terrific pressure in order that its position may be modified."

But the *Chicago Evening Post* (Rep.) takes a view quite opposite to that expressed by *The Republican*, and says:

"A roar of wrath has gone up from certain interested persons



ANXIOUS TO GET BUSY.

—Gilbert in the *Denver Times*.



RUSSIA—"I wonder why I am not popular."

—Barclay in the *Baltimore News*.

GLORY AND THE GRAVE.

over the reported intention of the Isthmian Canal Commission to buy ships and canal materials outside of the United States. Moreover, the Democrats who believe that protective duties result from the worst form of political crime are dancing about in glee because they think they will be able to 'put the Republicans in a hole' dug by their apparent inconsistency in evading their own tariff laws in favor of a national enterprise, altho they will not allow the people to do the same thing.

"Unfortunately for the Democratic mirth, however, no one will be deceived by their hilarity. The determination of the commission to purchase supplies in the open market, whether offered by foreigners or citizens, is based upon economic good sense. None of the material is intended for use in the United States. It will go into an enterprise remote from our territory and from our people. . . . Consequently it does not affect the protective principle, which is designed solely to prevent the product of labor in foreign countries from entering our home markets."

The *New York Age*, the leading negro publication, is wrought up over the fact that the American negro shall have no part in the digging or bossing. It says:

"Why have the canal commissioners overlooked so entirely, perhaps ignored so entirely would be better, the large surplus black labor population of the Southern States and of many of the large cities of the Northern and Western States? Why have they decided to rely on alien labor to dig the canal? Why have they decided to put bread paid for by the taxpayers of the United States in the mouths of those not of the household, when there are so many of these latter who would be glad to have it, and who are in every way capable of earning it? Is it advanced as a theory that the blacks of the British West Indies or the browns of Japan are more capable of doing the work than the blacks of the United States?"

"The fact of the matter is that the canal commissioners have the same contempt for the black men of the United States, not only as a labor force but as any sort of force, that the appointing power felt in making the canal commissioners and the civil body to govern in the canal zone. It was not deemed necessary by the President and his advisers of the War Department to place one Afro-American in a responsible position in the canal enterprise, altho the bulk of the manual labor, and therefore the bulk of the canal zone population, will be black."

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN TRADE.

"A CHINESE Roland for the American Oliver seems to be on the program." These are the words used by the *Brooklyn Eagle* in commenting upon the surprising and disturbing report that the Chinese merchants had determined to boycott American goods. The facts regarding this reported boycott are in doubt. According to the despatches, the pronunciamento against American goods originated with the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and was inspired by the attitude of this Government toward Chinese who came to the United States. It seems that Chinese merchants do not mind how severely the United States restricts the entrance of coolies and other laborers, but they do object to the practise of imposing burdensome and humiliating regulations upon Chinese citizens who come as merchants, students, and travelers. As the *Boston Herald* describes the case:

"At the present time if a steamship arrives at an American port having as one of its passengers a Chinese merchant or scholar, even tho he may have a suite of staterooms in the first cabin, and may have a French or English valet as an attendant, it is assumed by our immigration authorities that the incomer is a Chinese laborer in disguise, and is coming here for the purpose of seeking employment at wages below those which can support American or European immigrant laborers on a reasonable living basis. On this account this Chinese traveler is isolated from the rest of the first-cabin passengers, is not permitted to land until he can establish his identity in an unmistakable manner, by submitting to a species of star chamber inquisition which is insulting and humiliating to an intense degree."

There has been much severe criticism upon this rigid administration of the law. A little over a year ago the New York Cham-

ber of Commerce adopted, and sent to Washington resolutions in protest against it. In acknowledging receipt of these resolutions, Mr. Cortelyou, then the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which includes among its bureaus that of immigration, made what the *New York Journal of Commerce* calls the "somewhat evasive reply that certificates of the Chinese Government, revised by United States consular officers, when presented by members of the exempt classes, are accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the facts set forth therein, but the contents thereof may be controverted by the United States authorities."

This declaration of Mr. Cortelyou in plain terms means that the decision as to whether a Chinaman is a laborer, an American citizen, or belongs to the "exempt" class rests entirely with the immigration officials from whose action there is no appeal. This view of the case seems to be borne out by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. Hence, as the American Government has for the time being at least abandoned all attempt to make a new treaty, the Chinese people realize that they must submit indefinitely to the oppression of the old laws, and so they have resolved, as it appears, to retaliate unless their requests are granted. All that they have officially asked for so far, is that the United States Government define by treaty what it means by "laborer," and having made the definition as broad as language will permit, stop there.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind.), in referring to the proposed Chinese boycott, says:

"The course taken by the Chinese commercial bodies and the action of the Chinese Minister may be inadvisable from certain points of view, but they are not unnatural. It is clear that similar oppression and ostracism practised by the Chinese Government against Americans in China would be speedily resented by the mobilizing of the fleet."

"The Chinese Government desires another treaty, which, among other things, will soften the rigor of the exclusion law with respect to educated Chinese, and will guarantee such persons decent treatment. This much, at least, should be conceded. Our exportations to China are not of great volume at present, but the possibilities of trade with such a populous country as China are not to be lightly regarded. This is a secondary consideration. The question of international justice is paramount."

The commercial aspects of the threatened boycott are a very important feature in the case. As the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) remarks, "We can not expect to maintain an open-door policy for trade in China with one hand, while holding a closed door against Chinese immigration with the other." At present our trade with China is not large when we consider the size of its population. Last year the United States bought about \$240,000,000 of exports from that country, but did not sell there over \$30,000,000 of imports. But the trade is growing, especially in the exportation of textile goods from our mills. We quote the following from an interview given by Mr. James S. Fearon, president of a firm heavily interested in Chinese trade, and who long resided in China:

"If such a boycott is declared and enforced in the way that it is entirely possible it may be enforced, the results to American trade with China would be very unfortunate. It would hit our textile trade a particularly hard blow. The effect upon the cotton-mill industry in the South would be little short of disastrous. And of course what would happen to our textile trade would happen proportionately in other lines of our exports to China."

"And the worst of it is that our position, our attitude toward Chinamen coming here, is unreasonable and is a ground for legitimate complaint. There is no disposition on the part of those who are back of this movement in China to induce us to relax our restrictions against coolie immigration. All that they ask is that Chinese of respectability and of financial and social responsibility have the same privileges of coming and going in this country as other foreigners have. I do not know yet how far this movement against American trade has gone in China, but I do know that it is capable of going far enough to result in serious injury to American commerce."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE THIRD-TERM TALK.

WHEN President Roosevelt announced in unequivocal language, immediately after his election, that he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency, his declaration was generally accepted by the newspapers as representing his real feelings. However, soon after the inauguration, the New York *World* (Dem.), which strongly opposed his election, prophesied that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated by the Republicans and reelected President in 1908. That journal reiterated this conviction from day to day, and in its news-columns showed its readers that since his renunciation of a third term, the President's "activities in the way of public addresses and state papers have been extraordinary." "No avowed candidate for President," declared *The World*, "ever swung around the circle at so dizzy a pace, and the orbit is widening from week to week. Even in the South, where Mr. Roosevelt's name was once execrated, a warm and friendly feeling has suddenly manifested itself." Here is a sample of the highly complimentary editorials that have appeared almost daily in *The World*:

"*The World* is well aware that in the bubbling enthusiasm of an unprecedented victory Mr. Roosevelt said that he would not again be a candidate. It is also well aware that Mr. Roosevelt's first impulses are frequently reversed by his sober second thought.

"Mr. Roosevelt controls the Republican organization. The Southern delegates will favor his renomination. The far West will be wildly enthusiastic for him. In New York and Pennsylvania the machine will be for him. Favorite sons may have friends in the next national convention, but Theodore Roosevelt will be the real choice of the delegates.

"Thirty-six months is a long time for any candidate to keep the pre-convention enthusiasm of his followers at a white heat," observes our neighbor *The Sun*. The enthusiasm of Mr. Roosevelt's followers is always at a white heat. He is the radium of American politics.

"He will be renominated, and his election will follow as a matter of course. What candidate of a hopelessly divided Democratic Party would stand one chance in a million against Theodore Roosevelt?"

The prediction was received with incredulity. Some of the Republican journals, among them the *Washington Star* and the *Kansas City Journal*, looked upon the prediction as insincere. The talk of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, said *The Star*, "comes, not

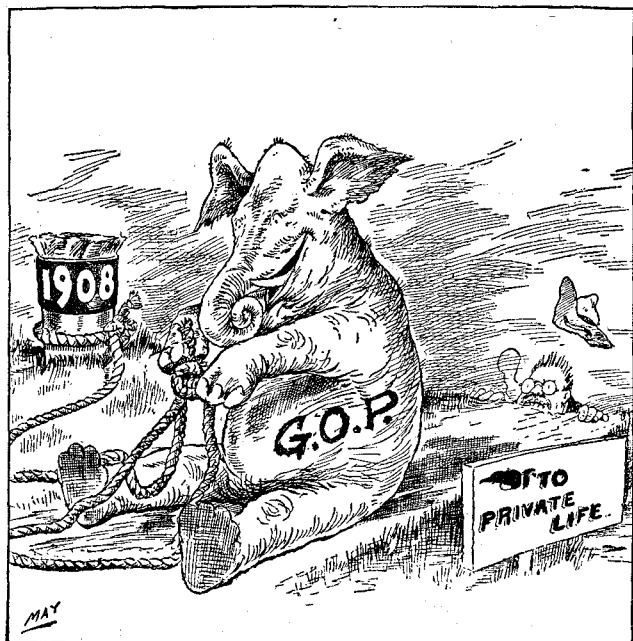
from his own party, but principally from men who have practically been without a party for the past eight years"; and *The Journal* remarked recently: "We are inclined to think it may be a mischievous insinuation under the guise of a compliment. *The World* wants to make the people believe that the Republican party is a one-man's party." The *Houston Post* (Dem.), however, thought that President Roosevelt's "renomination, all things considered, is much more than a probability."

But President Roosevelt, as the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.) remarks, "is making his plan not to run in 1908 emphatic, if not unanimous." Three times during his recent hunting trip he added to his statement on election night that he would retire at the end of his present term. At Dallas, Tex., he declared that "I shall be permanently through with my present position four years hence"; and to a representative of the *Omaha Bee* he said: "You are authorized to state that I will not again be a candidate for the office of President of the United States. There are no strings on this statement. I mean it." At the Iroquois Club (Dem.) banquet in Chicago the President was nominated for another term by a Democratic speaker, to which the President replied: "In looking at the possibilities of the future, let me add that I have not the least anticipation of Chicago's ever reversing that most complimentary vote which I so deeply appreciated last year, because it will never have the chance."

These declarations are accepted as final by the newspapers, altho *The World* is noticeably silent on the matter. "Well meant tho they may be," says the *New York Sun* (Rep.), "any suggestion that he will depart from his freely and honorably made decision is really an insult to President Roosevelt." The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.) says:

"Other distinguished men have in the past announced with great positiveness that they were not candidates in any sense, and that it would be useless to press the matter, yet their friends did not regard the question as really settled. But these distinguished decliners were politicians and therefore might be 'persuaded.' President Roosevelt has shown himself to be difficult of persuasion when he makes up his mind on a subject, and there is a prevailing impression that he is sincere in his determination not to be again a candidate.

"No longer hampered by the limitations of a prospective candidate, President Roosevelt has already manifested an independence that has brought him into conflict with leaders in his own party and at the same time won him the hearty approval of prominent



NOT IF THE ELEPHANT CAN SNARE HIM.

—May in the *Detroit Journal*.



PUZZLE PICTURE—WHY IS MR. BRYAN SO PLEASED?

—Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.

THE THIRD TERM IDEA IN CARICATURE.

men in the political party opposed to him. This may result in the disorganization of the Republicans to a degree that will put in jeopardy the hopes of the party's candidates three years hence."

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

THAT not a life would have been lost in the railroad wreck at Harrisburg, Pa., on May 11, had it not been for the explosion of a car-load of blasting-powder is the opinion of practically all the newspapers that comment on the disaster, and is admitted by one railroad official. The wreck was caused by the "buckling" up of a long freight train, to which the brakes had been suddenly applied to prevent a collision between the freight-train and a switching engine. The "buckling" of the train threw some of the cars on another track, just in the path of the express train which was wrecked. The crash was followed by the explosion of the powder, and, subsequently, the burning of the wreckage. Twenty three persons were killed and about 100 injured. The freight-car, which contained 20,000 pounds of powder, was one of 36 cars that made up the freight-train, and the newspapers regard this as nothing short of criminal negligence on the part of the railroad officials. The *New York Evening Post* declares that it is the "company's business to explain what sort of management it is that places a car of dynamite in such a train. . . . To attach a car, thus loaded and unguarded, to an unmanageable train of 2,000 feet in length—this seems to us to approach as near to criminal recklessness as railroading can go." Of course high explosives have to be transported in some way or other, but the question is raised by the newspapers whether railroads and shippers exercise sufficient care in the transportation of this class of freight. "There are strict regulations for the local conveyance of explosives in city streets and for their storage and handling," says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which adds: "Are they carried on railroad trains as freely and with as little care as so much canned goods?" The *Philadelphia Press* believes that the Federal Government should regulate the transportation of explosives. It remarks:

"No regulation whatever exists to-day. A statute two-score years old, passed after an accident, prohibits, under penalty, the carriage of explosives by land or sea in the same vehicle or boat with passengers. New York has enacted a like provision for commerce within that State. Most States are without even this prohibition, tho gross carelessness in the matter leading to loss of life would doubtless be held by a jury to be manslaughter, even without a statute. . . .

"The manufacture of high explosives must necessarily be under State supervision in this country; but the Federal Government should regulate transportation. A brief act could place the power in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. At present dynamite is shipped as freight, with other freight. Abroad it has to be sent in separate trains, suitably marked.

"Over 1,000,000,000 pounds of blasting powder are yearly made in this country. High explosives to the amount of 215,000,000 pounds were made in 1900. This is nearly all transported by rail. This means that about 500,000 tons of blasting powder and 100,000 tons of nitroglycerin are yearly in freight-cars going somewhere. Yearly the amount increases. Many industries depend on cheap explosives. Their transportation should be unhampered, but it should not continue unregulated."

According to the press reports, nearly all the railroads of the country carry dynamite and other high explosives. "Dynamite is simply classed as slow freight," declares one railroad official, "and is treated just like so much coal, except that a sign is generally put on the car reading 'High Explosive.' As a common carrier a railroad has to accept it, but there isn't a railroad man who doesn't dread handling it." Senator Elkins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, introduced a bill in the last Congress to regulate the carrying of explosives on railroads, but it received no consideration. He has announced that he will make

another attempt at the approaching session. Speaking on the subject recently he said:

"I had been traveling in Europe prior to introducing the bill, and I observed that in Germany when a car of explosives was coming, persons along the track would be warned of it. Each car of explosives bore flags and labels showing its character, and a wide berth was given. Such cars were placed on separate sidings and either carried alone or at the end of a train.

"I had been observing for years the carelessness with which explosives were carried in this country. At Grafton one night I slept in my car within two feet of a carload of dynamite. I have often been traveling on my own roads when I would find my car in a train right back of a flat car loaded with Italians and dynamite. This stuff may be set off by concussion merely, and such disasters as that at Harrisburg are sure to follow unless more care is taken."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A NEW magazine is called *Human Life*. Every State has a statute against taking it.—*Puck*.

FIRST we had the Strenuous Life, then came the Simple Life, now we have the Equitable Life.—*Life*.

ENGLISH delegates to the Railway Congress are opposed to the check system of the American railways. It works well in the Senate.—*The Washington Post*.

PERHAPS Togo was waiting to see if Rozhdestvensky would not mistake Negobogoff's ships for the Japs, and so save him a lot of trouble.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

THE international railway congress is holding its sessions in the same city where the national railway congress meets every winter.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

A MAN rode five days in a refrigerator car and had both his feet and legs frozen. He will probably receive a bill from the beef trust for icing en route.—*Puck*.

As a last resort, Mr. Rockefeller might cause the publication of testimonials from heathens who have been benefited by the use of his money.—*The Washington Post*.

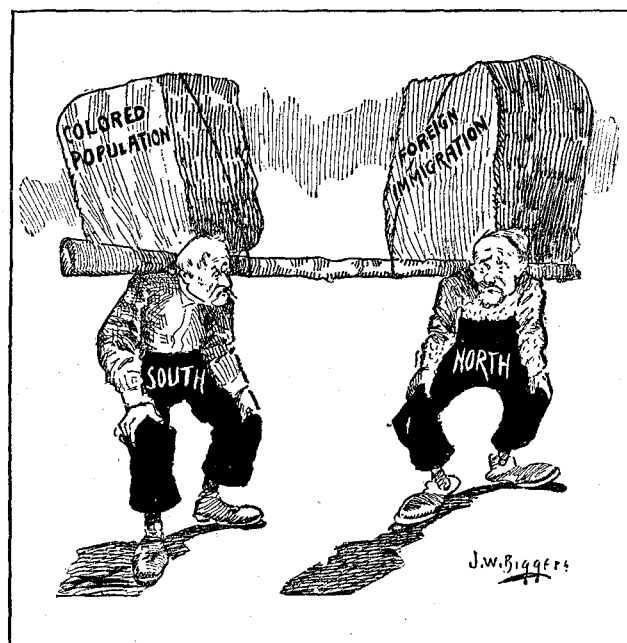
NEW YORK's legislators receive \$1,500 a session, out of which sum several of the members are said to have laid by recently between \$25,000 and \$40,000.—*The Chicago News*.

IF Admiral Rozhdestvensky is a reader of Dickens, he must have a deep sympathy for the poor fellow who was always being told to move on.—*The Baltimore American*.

It may be noticed that these other baseball teams have recovered from their old-time habit of wishing they could play more games with the Washington team.—*The Washington Post*.

COLORADO RETORTS.—How easy it would be to reprint some of those editorials of advice to Colorado from Chicago papers—and merely substitute the name Chicago for Colorado.—*The Denver Republican*.

TEACHER: "If it took one man seven days to do a piece of work, how long would it take seven men to do the same work?" Tommy: "Seven weeks." "How so?" "The seven men would go on a strike."—*The Washington Evening Star*.



THE SOUTH—"Wish we could swap ends awhile."

—Biggers in the *Nashville Banner*.

LETTERS AND ART.

WHY IS BROWNING POPULAR?

EACH season, it appears, brings at least one new book on Browning. Two things would seem to be clear from this succession of commentaries, remarks Mr. Paul Elmer More in *The Evening Post*: Browning must need a deal of exegesis, and he must be a subject of wide curiosity. Since obscurity and popularity do not commonly go together, the question arises, Why is Browning popular? Curiously enough, as Mr. More points out, this question has received little attention from the poet's numerous commentators. Seeking some of the reasons for a popularity which at first glance presents many of the features of a paradox, Mr. More finds them in the following facts: Browning sometimes wrote great poetry; in spite of the fact that he approaches the emotions indirectly, his work is intensely emotional; his very obscurities "hold out the flattering promise of an initiation into mysteries not open to all the world"; and lastly, "he dresses a worldly and easy philosophy in the forms of spiritual faith, and so deceives the troubled seekers after the higher life."

In the following passages Mr. More makes clearer the points taken:

"It would hardly seem worth while to say that despite his difficulty Browning is esteemed because he has written great poetry; and in the most primitive and unequivocal manner this is to a certain extent true. At intervals the staccato of his lines, like the drilling of a woodpecker, is interrupted by a burst of pure and liquid music, as if that vigorous and exploring bird were suddenly gifted with the melodious throat of the lark. It is not necessary to hunt curiously for examples of this power; they are fairly frequent and the best known are the most striking. Consider the first lines that sing themselves in the memory:

O lyric Love, half-angel and half-bird,
And all a wonder and a wild desire—

there needs no cunning exegete to point out the beauty of these. Their rhythm is of the singing, traditional kind that is familiar to us in all the true poets of the language; the harmony of the vowel sounds and of the consonants, the very trick of alliteration, are obvious to the least critical; yet withal there is that miraculous suggestion in their charm which may be felt but can not be converted into a prosaic equivalent.

"I remember once hearing a lady, whose taste was as frank as it was modern, say that she liked Browning better than Shakespeare because he was more emotional and less intellectual than the older dramatist. Her distinction was somewhat confused, but it leads to an important consideration; I do not know but it points to the very heart of the question of Browning's popularity. He is not in reality more emotional than Shakespeare, but his emotion is of a kind more readily felt by the reader of to-day; nor does he require less use of the intellect, but he does demand less of that peculiar translation of the intellect from the particular to the general point of view which is necessary to raise the reader into what may be called the poetical mood. In one sense Browning is nearly the most intellectual poet in the language. The action of his brain was so nimble, his seizure of every associated idea was so quick and subtle, his elliptical style is so supercilious of the reader's needs, that often to understand him is like following a long mathematical demonstration in which many of the intermediate equations are omitted. And then his very trick of approaching the emotions indirectly, his suspended psychology as I have called it, requires a peculiar flexibility of the reader's mind. But in a way the very roughnesses of the shell possess an attraction for the educated public which has been sated with what lies too accessibly on the surface. They hold out the flattering promise of an initiation into mysteries not open to all the world. Our wits have become pretty well sharpened by the complexities of modern life, and we are ready enough to prove our analytical powers on any riddle of poetry or economics. And once we have penetrated to the heart of these enigmas we are quite at our ease. His emotional content is of a sort that requires no further adjustment; it demands none of that poetical displacement of the person which is so uncomfortable to the keen but prosaic intelligence."

Turning to the secret of Browning's "more esoteric fame," Mr. More writes:

"I suspect that we have not yet touched the real heart of the problem. All this does not explain that other phase of Browning's popularity, which depends upon anything but the common sense of the average reader; and, least of all, does it account for the library of books, of which Professor Herford's is the latest example. There is another public which craves a different food from the mere display of human nature; it is recruited largely by the women's clubs and by men who are unwilling or afraid to hold their minds in a state of self-centered expectancy toward the meaning of a civilization shot through by threads of many ages and confused colors; it is kept in a state of excitation by critics who write lengthily and systematically of 'joy in soul.' Now, there is a certain philosophy which is in a particular way adapted to such readers and writers. Its beginnings, no doubt, are rooted in the naturalism of Rousseau and the eighteenth century, but the flower of it belongs wholly to our own age. It is the philosophy whose purest essence may be found distilled in Browning's magical alembic, and a single drop of it will affect the brain of some people with a strange giddiness.

"Browning's philosophy, when detached, as it may be, from its context, teaches just the acceptance of life in itself as needing no conversion into something beyond its own impulsive desires:

Let us not always say,
'Spite of this flesh to-day
I strove, made head, gained ground upon the whole!'
As the bird wings and sings,
Let us cry, 'All good things
Are ours, nor soul helps flesh more, now, than flesh helps soul!'

Passion to Shakespeare was the source of tragedy; there is no tragedy, properly speaking, in Browning, for the reason that passion is to him essentially good. By sheer bravado of human emotion we justify our existence, nay—

We have to live alone to set forth well
God's praise.

His notion of 'moral strength,' as Professor Santayana so forcibly says, 'is a blind and miscellaneous vehemence.'

"But if all the passions have their own validity, one of them in particular is the power that moves through all and renders them all good.

In my own heart love had not been made wise
To trace love's faint beginnings in mankind,
To know even hate is but a mask of love's.

It is the power that reaches up from earth to heaven, and the divine nature is no more than a higher, more vehement manifestation of its energy:

For the loving worm within its clod
Were diviner than a loveless god.

And in the closing vision of 'Saul' this thought of the identity of man's love and God's love is uttered by David in a kind of delirious ecstasy:

'Tis the weakness in strength, that I cry for! my flesh that I seek
In the Godhead! I seek and I find it. O Saul, it shall be
A Face like my face that receives thee; a Man like to me,
Thou shalt love and be loved by, forever: a Hand like this hand
Shall throw open the gates of new life to thee! See the Christ stand!

"But there is no need to multiply quotations. The point is that



MR. PAUL ELMER MORE,

Literary Editor of *The Evening Post*. He traces much of Browning's fame to the fact that "he dresses a worldly and easy philosophy in the forms of spiritual faith, and so deceives the troubled seekers after the higher life."

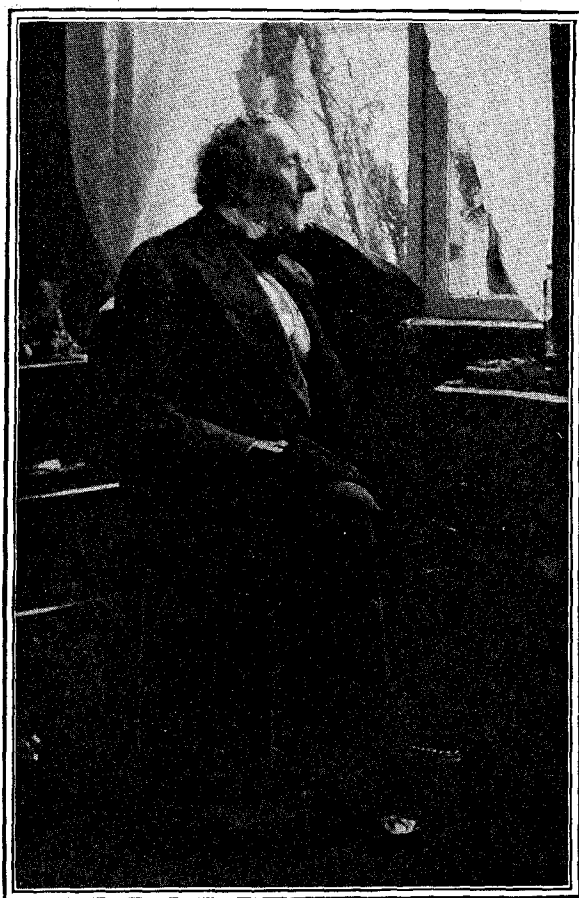
in all Browning's rhapsody there is nowhere a hint of any break between the lower and the higher nature of man, or between the human and the celestial character. Not that his philosophy is pantheistic, for it is Hebraic in its vivid sense of God's distinct personality; but that man's love is itself divine, only lesser in degree. . . .

"There is an element in his popularity (and this, unhappily, is the inspiration of the clubs and of the formulating critics) which is concerned too much with this flattering substitute for spirituality."

"It is not pleasant," concludes Mr. More, "to be convicted of throwing stones at the prophets, as I shall appear to many to have done. My only consolation is that, if the prophet is a true teacher, these stones of the casual passer-by merely raise a more conspicuous monument to his honor; but if he turns out in the end to be a false prophet (as I believe Browning to have been)—why, then, let his disciples look to it."

DANISH JOURNALS ON HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

WHILE these pages have already given space to comments of the American press on the centenary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen, "the children's Shakespeare" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 15), it may be still interesting to glance at the journals of his own country in connection with the same event. It is well known that Andersen's uneasy vanity frequently broke out into expressions of bitterness over Denmark's alleged depre-



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN,

At "Rolighed," the country seat of his friend, M. G. Melchior. It was here that Andersen died.

ciation of his genius. That she now acknowledges him her greatest son would in itself doubtless afford him extreme satisfaction, but the satisfaction would probably be turned again to bitterness when he perceived upon what foundation his great fame actually rested.

The Copenhagen daily *Politiken* begins an article by saying that the fact that Andersen is remembered chiefly through his fairy-tales constitutes no injustice to his memory; and the paper continues:

"It would no doubt pain him deeply if he could realize that he is

celebrated only as the children's poet. For it was his greatest ambition to become a writer for the grown people, and he himself never considered his novels inferior to his fairy-tales. Of these novels 'The Improvisator' and 'Only a Fiddler' were those that established the foundation of his fame in Germany and England. The former is the work of greatest psychological interest with regard to Andersen's own life. The hero of this book has all of Andersen's own characteristics: timidity, bashfulness toward the opposite sex, fantastic zeal, dependence on friendly advisers, gratitude over the growth of his own talent, and extreme satisfaction when this talent becomes more and more recognized and applauded. 'Only a Fiddler' won fame partly because of the attacks of which it was made the object, and which were made by people who did not believe that genius could be hampered by poverty. 'True genius always forces its way,' they said, but Andersen knew better; his knowledge had been gathered by his own bitter experiences, and for that reason Christian, the hero of the book, lives and dies as 'only a fiddler.'"

"What the literary critic thinks about H. C. Andersen," says *Ekstrabladet*, "is of little importance, . . . for if there is one Danish poet on whom we can afford to look with other than literary eyes it is he. There is nothing on earth more wonderful than the child, nothing more fascinating in its innocence, nothing more interesting in its growing consciousness; and the poet who has discovered the soul of the child, and has had the understanding to speak to it in its own language—who has amused it, interested it, brought a smile to its lips or a tear to its eyes . . . he is by virtue thereof a great poet, without any literary 'buts.'"

About Andersen's love-affairs the *Politiken* has this to say:

"The women with whom he fell in love did not reciprocate his affection; they found him unattractive—no doubt on account of his appearance. But there is one woman whom he has loved with a love stronger and more fervent than ever bestowed on mortal woman . . . and her name is 'Fame.' She alone loved him in return. She cared nothing for his unattractive exterior; she scorned all other poets and authors of his time. She discovered in Andersen that which made him akin to herself; in other words, she discovered that in him which was immortal. . . . And she blew a bugle note which reechoed from the Old World and the New, proclaiming him the greatest son born of old Denmark."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FICTION AS AN ART.

MR. JOSEPH CONRAD, that unique craftsman of English prose, of whose style an eminent critic has said, "it may be regarded as embodying a discovery of yet another use to which our tongue can be put," is a reverent votary of the art which he serves. "Any work that aspires, however humbly, to the condition of art should carry its justification," he claims, "in every line." And he demands of fiction that it shall be "a single-minded attempt to render the highest kind of justice to the visible universe, by bringing to light the truth, manifold and one, underlying its every aspect." The philosopher and the scientist also seek truth upon which to base their appeals, but the artist differs from both in that his appeal is made in different terms. Says Mr. Conrad (*Harper's Weekly*, May 13):

"The artist, then, like the thinker or the man of science, seeks the truth and makes his appeal. Impressed by the aspect of the world, the thinker plunges into ideas, the scientist into facts—whence, presently emerging, they make their appeal to those qualities of our being that fit us best for the hazardous enterprise of living. They speak authoritatively to our common sense, to our intelligence, to our desire of peace, or to our desire of unrest; not seldom to our prejudices, sometimes to our fears, often to our egoism—but always to our credulity. And their words are heard with reverence, for their concern is with weighty matters: with the cultivation of our minds and the proper care of our bodies; with the attainment of our ambitions; with the perfection of the means and the glorification of our precious aims.

"It is otherwise with the artist. Confronted by the same enig-

matrical spectacle, the artist descends with himself, and in that lonely region of stress and strife, if he be deserving and fortunate, he finds the terms of his appeal. His appeal is made to our less obvious capacities; to that part of our nature which, because of the warlike conditions of existence, is necessarily kept out of sight within the more resisting and hard qualities—like the vulnerable body within the steel armor. His appeal is less loud, more profound, less distinct, more stirring—and sooner forgotten. Yet its effect endures forever. The changing wisdom of successive generations discards ideas, questions facts, demolishes theories. But the artist appeals to that part of our being which is not dependent on wisdom; to that in us which is a gift and not an acquisition—and, therefore, more permanently enduring.

"He appeals to temperament, and he speaks to our capacity for delight and wonder, to the sense of mystery surrounding our lives, to our sense of pity, and beauty, and pain; to the latent feeling of fellowship with all creation—and to the subtle, but invincible, conviction of solidarity that knits together the loneliness of innumerable hearts; to the solidarity in dreams, in joy, in sorrow, in aspirations, in allusions, in hope, in fear, which binds men to each other, which binds all humanity—the dead to the living and the living to the unborn."

Thus, according to Mr. Conrad, if fiction at all aspires to be an art, it must make its appeal to temperament:

"In truth it must be, like painting, like music, like all art, the appeal of one temperament to all the other innumerable temperaments whose subtle and resistless power endows passing events with their true meaning and creates the moral, the emotional atmosphere of the place and time. Such an appeal to be effective must be an impression conveyed through the senses; and, in fact, it can not be made in any other way, because temperament, whether individual or collective, is not amenable to persuasion.

"All art, therefore, appeals primarily to the senses, and the artistic aim when expressing itself in written words must also make its appeal through the senses, if its high desire is to reach the secret spring of responsive emotions. It must strenuously aspire to the plasticity of sculpture, to the color of painting, and to the magic suggestiveness of music—which is the art of arts.

"To snatch in a moment of courage, from the remorseless rush of time, a passing phase of life is only the beginning of the task. The task approached in tenderness and faith is to hold up unquestioningly, without choice and without fear, the rescued fragment before all eyes and in the light of a sincere mood. It is to show its vibration, its color, its form, and, through its movement, its form, and its color, reveal the substance of its truth—disclose its inspiring secret; the stress and passion within the core of each convincing moment. In a single-minded attempt of that kind, if one be deserving and fortunate, one may perchance attain to such clearness of sincerity that at last the presented vision of regret or pity, of terror or mirth, shall awaken in the hearts of the beholders that feeling of unavoidable solidarity; of the solidarity in mysterious origin, in toil, in joy, in hope, in uncertain fate, which binds men to each other and all mankind to the visible world."

The writer who, rightly or wrongly, holds by these convictions, admits Mr. Conrad, can not be faithful to any one of the temporary formulas of his craft. "Realism, romanticism, naturalism, and even the unofficial sentimentalism, must abandon him, even on the very threshold of the temple, to the stammerings of his conscience and to the outspoken consciousness of the difficulties of his work." That Mr. Conrad regards the art of fiction as a "high calling" is still more clearly revealed in his closing words:

"Art is long, and life is short, and success is very far off. And thus, doubtful of strength to travel so far, we talk a little about the aim—the aim of art, which, like life itself, is inspiring, difficult, obscured by mists.

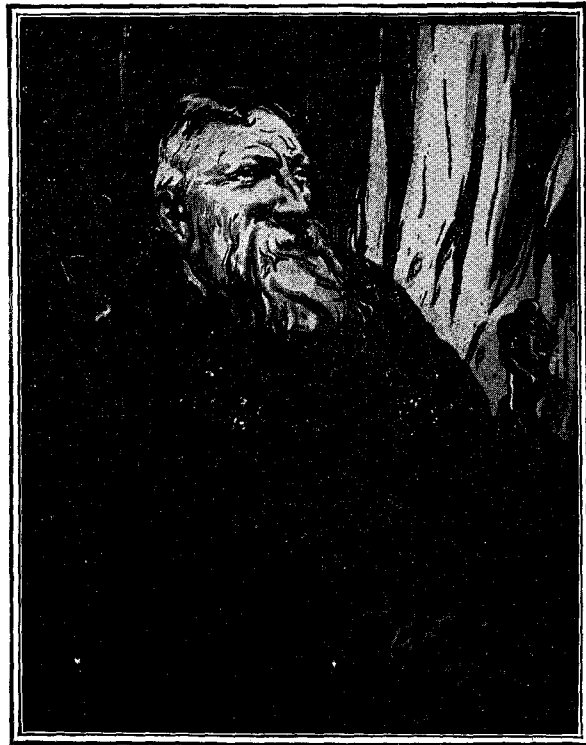
"It is not in the clear logic of a triumphant conclusion; it is not in the unveiling of one of those heartless secrets which are called the laws of nature. It is not less great, but only more difficult.

"To arrest, for the space of a breath, the hands busy about the work of the earth, and compel men entranced by the sight of distant goals to glance for a moment at the surrounding vision of form and color, of sunshine and shadows; to make them pause for a look, for a sigh, for a smile—such is the aim, difficult and evanescent, and reserved only for a very few to achieve. But some-

times, by the deserving and the fortunate, even that task is accomplished. And when it is accomplished—behold!—all the truth of life is there."

RODIN'S ARTISTIC IDEALS.

"RODIN shows himself an essentially French and northern artist, alien from all that the academies, hypnotized by the Italianism of the second Renaissance, have chosen to invent as dogmas of beauty." Thus writes M. Camille Mauclair, a well-known French writer on matters of art, in his recent book, "Auguste Rodin: The Man—His Ideas—His Works." The writer further characterizes the famous sculptor as "the greatest living French artist, and one of the most complex and powerful movers



M. AUGUSTE RODIN.

"He is the greatest living French artist, and one of the most complex and powerful movers of thought in modern art."
(From a drawing by William Nicholson.)

of thought in modern art." Probably the work of no other living artist has aroused such discussion among the art critics as has the work of Rodin since the appearance in 1898 of his statue of Balzac, his first innovation in his present manner. His election to the presidency of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers may be said to mark his final triumph over dissenting opinion. Recently in London he formally opened the collective exhibition of the works of James McNeil Whistler, the former president of that society.

Rodin, according to M. Mauclair, is not "an innovator, opposing himself to a school that retains classic traditions," but he is rather, speaking precisely, himself "a classic, returning to nature, replacing himself in the state of mind of a Greek before his model, opposing himself to a school that has overloaded art with methods, formulas, and expedients that change the character of antique and Gothic art." In Rodin's own words, as M. Mauclair quotes them:

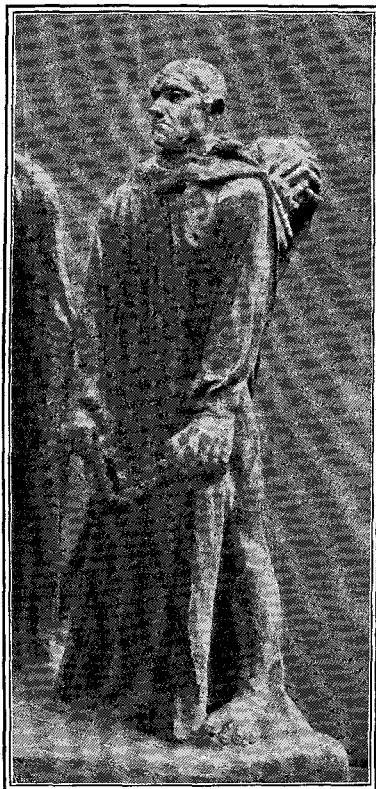
"I invent nothing, I rediscover. And the thing seems new because people have generally lost sight of the aim and the means of art; they take that for an innovation which is nothing but a return to the laws of the great sculpture of long ago. Obviously, I think; I like certain symbols, I see things in a synthetic way, but it is nature that gives me all that. I do not imitate the Greek. I try to put myself in the spiritual state of the men who have left us

the antique statues. The École copies their works; the thing that signifies is to recover their method. I began by showing close studies from nature like 'The Age of Brass.' Afterward I came to understand that art required a little more largeness, a little exaggeration, and my whole aim, from the time of the Burghers, was to find a method of exaggerating logically: that method consists in the deliberate amplification of the modeling. It consists also in the constant reduction of the figure to a geometrical figure, and in the determination to sacrifice any part of the figure to the synthesis of its aspect. See what the Gothic sculptors did. Look at the cathedral of Chartres; one of the towers is massive and without ornament; they sacrificed it to give value to the exquisite delicacy of the other."

The position of Rodin, viewed in historic perspective, is given thus: "He goes back to the Egyptians and Greeks in the matter of technical ideas. In his

tragic feeling he proceeds directly from the Gothic artists. It is from them that he descends, and especially from the sculptors of the French Renaissance, in particular Germain Pilon; and he blends his Greek remembrances, passed through an Italian influence, with a conception altogether national, vigorous, and decorative." Further:

"Rodin appears to stand alone in his own time; first, by his genius; and, secondly, by the special character of his artistic conception. This solitude, however, is only apparent. Rodin's ideas, as opposed to the teaching of the 'École,' form a body of logical principles which are slowly attracting the adhesion of young artists. The long struggle of impressionism against academism has now entered upon its last phase: the return to the French tradition, to national affiliation in opposition to the Roman neo-



Part of Rodin's famous group representing the six burghers of Calais who, on the capitulation of that town to Edward III, presented themselves with ropes around their necks as a ransom for their fellow townsmen. Behind the shoulder of the figure in the foreground another burgher is partially seen clasping his head in his hands.

classicism. That idea, which is the program of all independent and interesting critical intelligence in our country, finds in Rodin its perfect demonstration, and the only one afforded by contemporary sculpture. Until now Rodin has preached only by example, and we know how slow the critics and the public are in extracting from a work the ideas that it contains. But the extraction is now begun, and Rodin himself speaks with undisputed authority. Since the exhibition of 1900 his moral position stands ten times higher. Youth greets him as a chieftain, and his detractors are silent. While the synthetic and symbolic mind of Rodin arouses enthusiasm and inspires the thoughts of writers, the theory of the amplification of the modeling is making its way in the studios of the sculptors. . . .

"He is the greatest living French artist, and one of the most complex and powerful movers of thought in modern art. He does not found a school, but he influences the soul of a generation. He remains alone, not susceptible of imitation; but if he did not exist sculpture would be deprived of its greatest regenerator. By inscribing passions in symbols, he touches the sensibilities of all, and is a master to poets as much as to sculptors, because his subjects are moral, affecting, never commanded by an anecdote, bathed in the universal lyric."

THE CONSOLATIONS OF POETRY.

"SOME men could not face life without the aid of poetry," claims a writer in the *London Academy and Literature*, alluding to a recent jeremiad which foretold the ultimate ruin of the United States because of the materialistic trend of its enthusiasms and its alleged determination "to live by bread alone." Nature, we are told, would have all her children poets; and therefore:

"To the most materialistic must come at times a feeling that without 'the light that never was' man's place would be one of ghastly sadness, dull fact, dull, plodding business, worthless ambition, material pleasure, a stark and bare world unlit by a single glimmer of the imaginative light that glorifies it. Of course, all men are poets, tho some are not aware of it, and many would scoff at the thought, as at an insult, connecting poets with dreamers and imbeciles, who do not look facts in the face; whereas they are only seers who behold more than the fact—and other facts—and are able to express what they have seen: only men who have lived and felt intensely and are able to express what they have felt. For poetry is the deepest utterance of life—of life's joy, of life's agony; and the time that has been most living in the nation's history has produced the greatest poets. Life and poetry are not separable. 'By thine own tears thy song shall tears beget, O singer,' is an incontrovertible truth, a test by which all poetry lives or dies; moreover, the greatest quality in life is sincerity, and sincerity is the only soil from which a poem can grow to lasting beauty."

Of the lover of poetry this writer goes on to speak with unabashed enthusiasm:

"Experience tends to show him that there is no petty nuisance in the play of circumstance, no great joy in life, and no great trouble, which poetry can not smooth away or heighten, or make tolerable by investing the joy or the anguish with the beauty that lies in the depth of every human emotion. Take an instance how it lifts him from pettiness. He comes back tired with reality after riding on a slow tram or underground in metropolitan despair, and can see nothing but the crowd and the dirt and the weariness of life; then he turns to the splendid unreality of Spenser and paces with Artegall, knight of justice, and Talus, his page of iron mold, down the green glades of Faerieland, delivering lovely ladies from their cruel tyrants, slaying the Paynim, grappling with the 'cursed cruell Sarrazin,' or leaving all care for meaning, reads on, allured by the cadence of the verse, soothed and sustained by its sheer music, and the book droops in his hand and his mind gains a wider outlook and other lines come to him.

Brightness falls from the air;
Queens have died young and fair;
Dust hath closed Helen's eye;

and gradually the heart opens like a flower before the flooding light of Beauty and the conviction, that had faltered, becomes strong again and the whole soul echoes the great cry of Keats—

. . . In spite of all
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits.

And the material side, which is only half, and the less important half, of life, gives place to the spiritual, which is life's true reality. 'From link to link it circulates the soul of the world.' Shelley was no mere dreamer when he finished that wonderful outburst of his in defense of poetry, written with the fire of inspiration in every sentence, with the words 'poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.' He uttered common sense, but common sense impassioned. Hard facts pave life's way like cobble-stones in a market town, but there's a starlit sky above our heads it is good to remember, for the memory and the sight of it do not weaken but rather strengthen us to press on our way with fresh bravery—'Back and breast as either should be.'"

MR. SHAW's recent criticisms of Shakespeare call forth the following comment from Mr. Sidney Lee, joint editor with Sir Leslie Stephen of "The Dictionary of National Biography," and author of "A Life of William Shakespeare": "Mr. Shaw's inversions of the commonplace and his portrayals of sentiment upside down, were in his own plays most refreshing. But when he publicly asserted that 'As You Like It' was romantic nonsense, and that he had written very many better plays himself, one could only recommend him to ponder Bacon's observation that 'vainglorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, and the slaves of their own vaunt.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

JAPAN'S "HUMANITARIAN" BULLET.

THE army-rifle ball has been steadily diminishing in caliber for fifteen years. The Arisaka rifle bullet used by the Japanese in Manchuria—slender, long, and light, built for speed, and with an outside covering of polished steel or German silver—is less than a quarter of an inch in diameter. Its purpose of sparing life and avoiding lasting injury as much as possible, while disabling for the time those whom it wounds, it well fulfils. It must, however, be confessed that it has allowed many of the Russian wounded to return to the field after a short absence; in some cases, several times. Much of the time it passes through the tissues leaving only a small, easily healed wound. But a writer—evidently a French surgeon within the Russian lines, who has been studying this projectile in action—under the caption "The Humanitarian Bullet," in *L'Illustration* (Paris, April 8) says:

"Yet this bullet, moving on exit from the barrel with a velocity of 600 to 700 meters [about 656 to 765 yards], stops again pretty easily in the tissues when it either comes from too far, or has ricocheted on the ground, or lastly has encountered, on its way amid human tissues, a sinew, an aponeurosis, or an osseous crest that, deflecting it from its trajectory, on which it is pretty unstable, has made it wobble, or turn over and over. It acts then in the manner of a bulky and irregular projectile suddenly stopped in its course by the resistance offered it by the anatomical elements, which hold it prisoner and endure very well, without reacting, the presence of this rather brutal guest.

"A singular and apparently paradoxical fact, this iron-clad bullet . . . often splinters on contact with less hard bodies, like a tendon-edge, or an osseous crest, and these splinters become in their turn very bad projectiles that tear the tissues, and are sometimes difficult of extraction."

In its favor this professional observer notes:

"The mortality *per* shot diminishes and will diminish in proportion as the range of the arms shall increase. The rate of the disabilities consequent upon the wounds lowers.

"The lesions that it produces are, in a general way, much 'milder' than those of the Gras- or the Mauser-rifle leaden balls, for instance. The latter used to make big entrance- and, especially, exit-holes, and tear the tissues, which they used to infect with the numerous germs lodged in the roughnesses of their surface. Suppuration was the rule. The small bullet makes microscopic entrance- and exit-orifices, very clean. Its course in the tissues is often aseptic, and suppuration is the exception . . . especially if the surgeon keeps from probing the wounds.

"In the soft tissues (the muscles of the thigh, for instance) it passes 'like a letter in the mail.' It is enough to put a very clean dressing on the two entrance- and exit-orifices and do nothing. In a few days the wounded man can return to his rifle.

"The bones, too, allow themselves to be pierced without too great difficulty; and the lesions have not much weight—or in every case heal well—when the projectile has been shot from a certain distance. A perforated bone is moreover cracked; it splinters at several points; the fragments are projected into the adjacent tissues, or precede the bullet on its way toward exit. Suppuration is pretty frequent, but is not an obstacle to recovery. Formerly these osseous wounds used to necessitate, the greater part of the time, amputation. Nowadays we are preservative, and the radical processes of the old surgery have grown to be exceptional."

Still, even this bullet of mercy is found to be not wholly harmless:

"But when a bullet moving at high speed (which means shot from 200 to 300 meters) hits perpendicularly to its surface the humerus, the femur, or a bone of the forearm, then the effects are terrible. The projectile's entrance-orifice measures five to six millimeters. The exit-orifice is a crater-shaped wound, seven to eight millimeters long, and five to six wide. The tissues are horribly torn, the muscles reduced to pulp. The projectile has caused the bone to splinter and bulky fragments, driven before the bullet which communicates to them its own velocity, seek a way through the tissues, which literally *burst* under this internal, eruptive impetus.

"The small-caliber bullet easily goes through the lungs and its

wounds heal with remarkable facility, which did not happen with the large leaden bullet. To make amends, the abdominal wounds are very serious and the mortality is considerable."

These facts give some idea what war is:

"This small projectile's most interesting and also most frightful effects are those that it produces on the skull in going through the brain. A bullet shot from afar can go completely through the cerebral mass and the wounded man not be otherwise incommoded by it, if no important zone has been injured. But when the bullet, moving at full speed, shot 150 or 200 meters, hits the skull, then everything bursts. There occur those hydrodynamic effects that are not very well understood as yet. The skin yields, fragments of bone as large as one's hand are thrown for 10 meters, and pieces of brain as big as your fist fly through the air. In other cases if the projectile really passes to the center of the cerebral mass, the hydrodynamic action spreads over the whole interior surface of the cranium, which shivers into a thousand pieces; the skin often resists. And when the physician holds in his hands the corpse's head, everything grates under his fingers; the fragments of bone play on each other; you would say you were handling, through a napkin, a soup tureen or a salad bowl broken into small pieces."

The writer sums up:

"But outside of these exceptional cases, less mortality, quicker recovery from the wounds, less serious consequent disabilities—such are the three reasons that allow us to give to the small-caliber projectile the rather strange designation, 'humanitarian bullet.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW LONG DOES A SENSATION LAST?

SENSATIONS often appear to be apprehended instantaneously, but they are not so; the process occupies a measurable period of time, or rather a period that would always be measurable if it were not for certain inherent difficulties. It is easy to measure the time between the beginning of a sensation and the motion or act consequent upon it; but only part of this is occupied by the sensation itself. In the case of sight, however, there are ways of getting at the desired result, and the measurement has been very accurately made by French physiologists. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (April 15):

"Physiologists have often measured the time that elapses between an excitation of the living organism by a sound, a light, a pin-prick, etc., and the corresponding reaction—the movement showing that the excitation has been apprehended by consciousness. The interval between these two phenomena corresponds to fifteen-hundredths of a second in most cases. But this length is occupied by a double phenomenon, the centripetal one of conscious perception and the centrifugal one of motor decision ending in the exterior reaction.

"It is interesting to measure the length of a sensation taken by itself, without motor reaction. The experiment is particularly convenient when it concerns visual impressions. Two authors have accomplished it by two different devices based on the same principle.

"If we provoke successive sensations at constantly diminishing intervals, we reach a moment where the sensations are no longer distinct but mingle, fuse, and end by being confused and unified.

"The apparatus of M. Dupont consists of a tuning-fork whose rate of vibration is regulated by the displacement of a sliding weight; at each vibration two points of light appear during a short instant. The subject indicates the moment when the luminous points appear permanent. If the fork is vibrating at this moment at 100 per second we may conclude that each luminous sensation persists freely during a hundredth of a second.

"M. Pierre Janet has recourse to Newton's well-known disk. This disk, formed of sectors colored with the principal hues of the solar spectrum, gives a uniform impression of grayish-white when it is rotated at sufficient speed. For the actual experiment it is sufficient to cover the disk with sectors of two colors—blue and yellow, for instance. The apparatus is very simple; the delicate point is to measure exactly the speed of rotation of the disk. M. Janet has succeeded in devising a very light counter to do this.

"Fixing the eye upon a given point of the disk which is being

rotated with increasing speed, the experimenter sees at first the moving colors, then there is a fluttering appearance, and a moment afterward a pinkish-gray fusion-color appears through this; finally, there is complete fusion with a sensation of uniformity.

"The fusion of the colors begins with most persons when the luminous impressions reach a frequency of about 40 per second; when 130 is reached there is the gray impression, and complete fusion takes place at about 225.

"It is interesting to note that with persons subject to nervous affections luminous impressions are either longer or less clear than with others; the complete fusion of the colors takes place with them at frequencies of 150 or even 110 impressions per second."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PEARY'S NEW ARCTIC SHIP "ROOSEVELT."

IF Peary does not make a polar record of some kind in his coming attempt it will not be for lack of the finest vessel in the history of Arctic exploration—a boat that long experience and constructive skill have combined to make the most perfect of its kind. She is now receiving her finishing touches in the yard where she has been building, at Portland, Me. Says the writer of an article about her in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, May 4):

"This last Arctic ship is naturally very remarkable in many ways. Physical hardiness and a determined spirit to buck against the seemingly insuperable difficulties presented by the icy barriers of the far north are not enough, as past experience has proved, to reach the North Pole. The prime question, even despite the intense cold, is one of provisioning, and successful provisioning demands that supplies be carried to the north to the utmost limit of navigation and in sufficient quantity to last at least two years. To carry so large a mass of stores into and through the many obstructive leagues of dodging ice-floes in a minimum coal-consuming vessel, calls for a craft of peculiar qualities. . . . Finally, the craft must be strong enough to pound, pound, and pound for months at a time against the ice-bound channels of that inhospitable region. Experience has demonstrated that the sturdy whalers, stout as they are, are not strong enough for this persistent attack, and, to provide for this almost disheartening work, this new ship was especially designed and constructed.

"The model of the hull is rather bluff and lies fairly low in the water and is suggestive both of strength and capacity. Probably in no part of the world can be found a model or form of hull similar to this vessel, whose mission is to drive into, break down, and force away the ice-fields in front, with a stern so shaped that the overhanging portion will more or less protect the screw when the heavy ice-floes come together against the vessel's quarters. There is no 'tumble-home' of the top sides such as may be found in former Arctic vessels, but instead the top sides 'flare out' up to the rail, which admits of working a very heavy guard strake.

"The purpose of this guard strake, apart from being a buffer, is to help lift the vessel out of the water as the ice crushes about her.

As can be seen, the ice will press against her sides, and then, as they offer first resistance, it will rise and catch under the counter or overhang of this guard and bodily raise the vessel. In case the ship, on the other hand, has been frozen in a thick pack of ice and it is desirable to free her, hydraulic jacks are set upon the ice and brought to bear upon the under side of the guard, and these, in turn, will raise the craft, and as she is permitted to settle back, her own weight and her form, acting as a big wedge, will tend to break a way clear. This is a peculiarly novel arrangement.

"Reference to the midship section and the lines will show the combination in form of the old line 'frigate floor,' and the modern ferry-boat bilge, which together gives a body that will admit of the vessel laying over on her side without damage, and also gives what is known in ship parlance as a 'freeing section' from lateral compression of the ice from without. The most important feature of this vessel's form is the bow and 'fore-foot.' This is designed so that when driving into thick ice the vessel will ride upon the ice and break it down, and at the same time keep the broken ice from piling too high as to be an impediment to the next ramming. . . . The 'squeeze' of the ice will tend to lift rather than crush her between the grasp of the gathering pack. The extreme 'ferry-boat' form of midship section will raise her up out of the ice the harder the squeezing becomes. . . .

"The vessel is divided fore and aft into five water-tight compartments, any one of which is of sufficient reserve buoyancy to keep the vessel afloat in case of serious puncture below the water-line. . . .

"All of the spaces below deck can be reached by independent hatches from the main deck, and, with the exception of the

lazarette, all holds are communicating by means of small water-tight doors in the upper part of the bulkheads, thus affording means of fore and aft communication below the main deck in case it is not practicable or desirable to open the main deck hatches when once the serious work of the expedition has commenced. . . .

"One of the first things that strikes the seafaring man as missing from this remarkable vessel is the water-tanks, which is accounted for by the fact that fresh water can be had in plenty in the polar regions, and for that reason the distilling plant is small, thus saving much valuable space that otherwise would have been consumed by the tanks."

The ship will take a tremendous pounding from the ice, owing to her extraordinarily heavy bow framing. In her design and construction the aim has been to provide a structure that will take the shock of the impact 'all over' and not locally at the bow or amidships. This result it has been sought to attain by the very heavy scantling of the main keel, also the main, top, sister and side keelsons. To carry out the idea additional outer keelsons, extending back from the fore-foot, are fitted directly under the foremast step. The writer goes on to say:

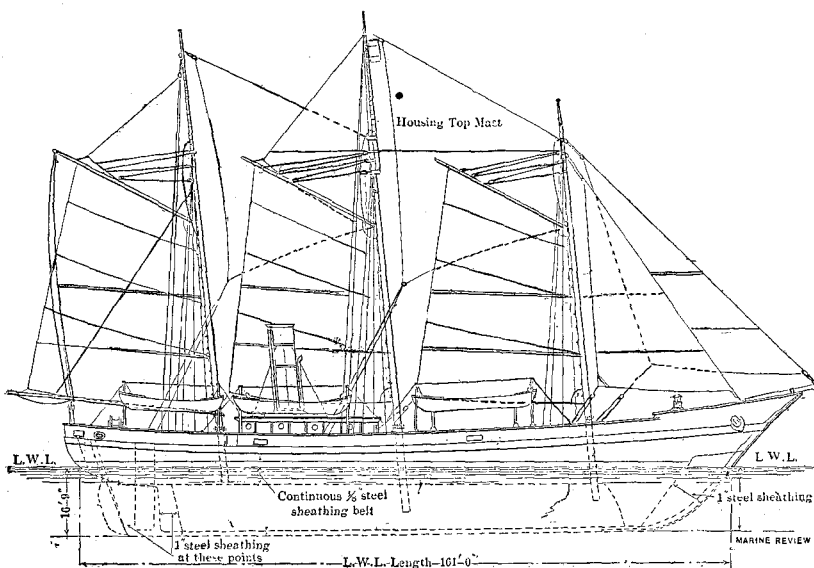
"A very interesting feature of this entire framing is the filling between the frames and the timbers; every opening between the timbers, futtocks, and top timbers, cants, etc., is filled in solid to the plank sheer with a liquid filling. After the plank had been worked and fastened, a liquid filling of sawdust and marine glue was poured down in all cavities from the top sides, so that between the inside course of the plank and the ceiling, the frame has been made a solid water-tight structure in itself.

"One is apt to marvel at the size of the deck

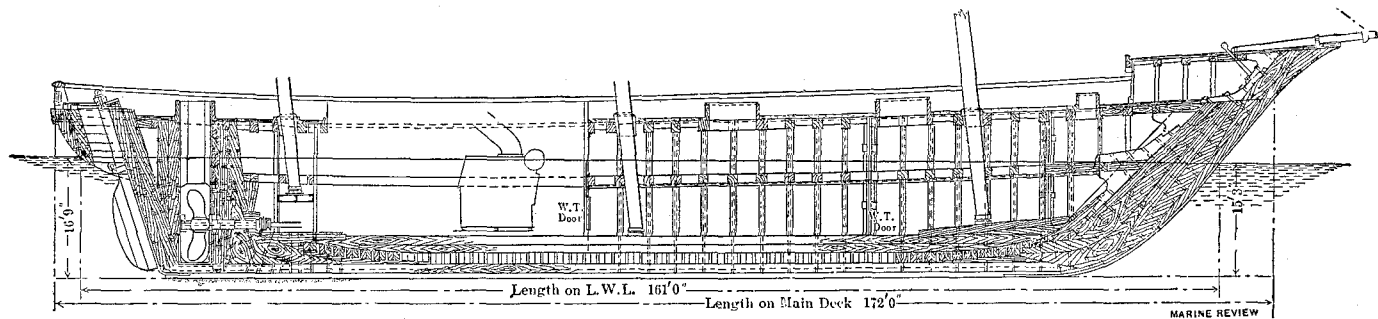


WHEN THE "ROOSEVELT" REACHES THE NORTH POLE.

—Maybell in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.



SAIL PLAN OF THE "ROOSEVELT."



INBOARD-PROFILE OF PEARY ARCTIC EXPLORATION SHIP "ROOSEVELT."

beams, carlings, and fore-and-afters, which would be considered heavy for a vessel twice the size of the *Roosevelt*, but when it is considered that at a critical moment, such as being squeezed from both sides at once, just at, above, or below the water-line, the life of the ship may depend upon the strength of one or perhaps two of these beams, their looks become unimportant, and crushing strength becomes the factor. It would seem that the designer had succeeded in providing a very strong deck structure.

"The anchors of this vessel are of the stockless type and are arranged to be housed up close into the hawse pipe, and are handled by a steam windlass from the fore-castle deck with a small inverted engine located on the under side of the fore-castle beams.

"The steering-gear of the vessel is a combination of hand and steam gear, arranged so that the vessel can be steered from four different points. In case of break-down at any one of these four points, relief tackle can be rigged up over the quadrant aft of the main deck. In view of the fact that the rudders are quite frequently carried away in the Arctic regions, the steering-gear arrangements have received deliberate consideration for strength of parts.

"The fore, main, and mizzen masts are of single sticks of Oregon pine, the topmast and bowsprit are of yellow pine, the gaffs and spanker booms of spruce.

"The rigging is of galvanized wire rope almost throughout. The lower topmast rigging is served for the entire length. All the standing rigging is set up inside the bulwark with rigging screws, shrouds, stays, and back stays, and laid down over the heads of the masts with eyes."

RESPONSIBILITY IN MENTAL DISEASE.

IN all systems of law it is recognized that an insane man should not be punished for his acts. This is simple enough so long as we admit that a man must be either sane or insane. But science to-day recognizes a vast number of mental diseases. Just where shall we draw the line between moral responsibility and irresponsibility? This question has been complicated, on the one hand, by metaphysical discussions on the freedom of the will and, on the other, by recent physiological discoveries regarding the part played by the mind in disease. The matter is discussed in the light of these discussions and discoveries by a French expert, Dr. Grasset, in an article entitled, "Physio-pathology and Responsibility," contributed to the *Journal de Psychologie Normale et Pathologique*. From a review of this article in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 22) we translate the following:

"When an illegal act is under adjudication by a court of law, a fundamental question presents itself: Is the accused normal? Did he possess, at the time when he committed the act, the integrity of his intellectual faculties?

"The problem is not always very easy, and in recent trials we have seen equally celebrated experts come to contradictory conclusions regarding the same subject, as to his complete irresponsibility, his partial responsibility or his complete responsibility. We may imagine the confusion of judge and jury in such a case. Would the physician who concludes that the accused is irresponsible sign a certificate that would commit him to an asylum? Certainly not, in many cases, when a certain degree of responsibility is recognized. What is the criterion that will enable

the physician to decide whether a convicted person should be consigned to the asylum or to prison?

"The theory of 'double psychism' has enabled Dr. Grasset to lay down a guiding principle on this point. Physiological responsibility is a function of the superior psychism, and it is consequently connected with the anatomical and functional integrity of certain nerve-cells.

"In the sleep of somnambulism, in the crisis of epilepsy, in the state of profound hypnosis, the sub-consciousness, the automatic consciousness, the inferior psychism, which Grasset calls 'the polygonal activity,' is alone in play; the superior consciousness, which he represents in his scheme by the letter O, exerts no control, and in this state of psychologic disaggregation there can be no responsibility.

"What is called a 'free and voluntary act' is an act of very high psychic synthesis. Mental disease makes a person irresponsible; but disease that reaches only the nerve-cells of the lower mentality does not involve irresponsibility.

"Now, the author adds, besides very clear extreme cases, either of alteration of the higher psychism involving irresponsibility, or of integrity of this same superior psychism with responsibility intact, there are cases of 'polygonal' lesion in which the responsibility is weakened. This is not as absurd as certain lay journalists seem to think.

"If the 'polygon' is attacked, if its relations with O are troubled and interfered with by disease, the subject is not armed against the arguments of his trouble as is one whose polygon is intact. In this case the subject is responsible but his mind is not entirely normal.

"This weakening of the responsibility is not susceptible of mathematical measurement; magistrates can not ask of an expert to express it fractionally as he would express physical incapacity after an accident. But this impossibility . . . does not exclude the reality of the thing.

"There is then no contradiction between these three propositions stated together at the end of an expert's report: 1. The accused is not irresponsible. 2. The accused is responsible. 3. The responsibility of the accused is limited or weakened.

"The following are Dr. Grasset's conclusions, given word for word:

"The vexatious crisis through which legal medicine is passing in the matter of responsibility would appear to have two causes, which it is well to know, and whose inconvenience it is impossible to disguise.

"1. The first cause, which is philosophical, arises from the different metaphysical doctrines of free will and moral responsibility and from the new ideas on these questions, which seem to render useless all expert opinion because they do away with the ideas of individual liberty and responsibility.

"The remedy lies in separating the medical question completely from the philosophical question; the medical expert should remain wholly on medical ground, examining only the physio-pathologic problem of responsibility. On this ground, the only region where they are really at home, all physicians are competent, whatever may be their opinions on metaphysics or religion.

"2. The second cause, which is medical, arises from the recent investigations that have analyzed the psychic phenomena of many diseases, thus multiplying considerably the number of mental maladies . . . and consequently extending the field of irresponsibility.

"The remedy consists in a denial that all the psychic nerve-cells are in the same degree factors of responsibility or irresponsibility, and in showing that, for this function as for others, we must dis-

tinguish and observe separately the superior and inferior mental mechanism. Alterations of the superior mentality (diseases of the mind) alone involve irresponsibility; alterations of the inferior mentality alone do not involve it, but they may weaken normal responsibility in various degrees.'—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HIGH COLLARS AND THE PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE.

THAT a stiff high collar may press against the pneumogastric, or vagus, nerve to such a degree as to cause serious symptoms, such as loss of strength, neuralgic pains, nausea, and even anesthesia, is the belief of Dr. F. B. Brubaker, as stated in *The Medical Mirror* (St. Louis). People who habitually wear high collars without experiencing any of these ill effects may be surprised to learn the harm that this seemingly innocent article of haberdashery can wreak. Says Dr. Brubaker:

"It is a noteworthy fact that all the more important vital structures of the body are safeguarded from injury, encased within bony walls, or hidden deep under layers of muscles.

"The important functions of the pneumogastric nerve render it necessary that in its passage through the neck it should be protected from injury. We therefore find it enclosed within the same sheath as the carotid artery and placed between the artery and internal jugular vein, lying posteriorly to both. By this provision the nerve is placed between fluid on either side, this arrangement providing a degree of elasticity uncommon in nerve protection.

"The effect of compression on structures in this locality was known to the ancient writers on medicine, but the phenomena observed were ascribed to the artery rather than the nerve. For instance, it was noticed then, as now, that pressure on this part of the neck was followed by a sensation of want of air, by deep and laborious breathing, rapid heart primarily, to be afterward retarded with sometimes a sense of sinking over the precordial region. Continuing the pressure occasions a deep-seated, benumbing sensation in the head, as if one were about to lose consciousness. Gastric symptoms, amounting to nausea, etc., even vomiting, may arise, with lassitude, languor, lowness of spirits and want of repose, remaining for an hour or two then gradually wearing away. It will thus be seen that pressure over the carotid artery in the neck is followed by various symptoms."

After describing several cases in which these and similar symptoms seem to have been caused by wearing high close-fitting collars, Dr. Brubaker reminds his readers that they also accompany many diseases, such as those of the lungs, in which disintegration of the pneumogastric nerve is a feature, and he asserts that we are warranted in believing that irritation due to prolonged pressure may act in a similar way. He goes on to say:

"Believing that collars extremely high and tight might become an exciting cause of irritation to this important nerve in certain cases, and being stimulated to further research along this line by the experience of my patient whose difficulty was undoubtedly caused by continuous pressure upon this nerve by his collar, I believe it to be the cause of at least transitory symptoms in such

people as book-keepers, writers, professional men, and others whose various callings require constant and interrupted stooping and bending of the neck. . . . It is . . . not necessary to suppose in support of our argument that irritation or pressure must be direct and immediate upon the pneumogastric, the nerves supplying the integument of the neck and the overlying skin being at least simply supplied by nervous energy which communicates with the pneumogastric. All irritation and all pressure therefore, when of sufficient degree, must become reflected thereon to the detriment of the sufferer."

A Vegetable Combat.—What the writer calls a "fight to a finish," between a live oak and a grapevine, in a North Carolina forest, is described and commented upon by an editorial writer in *Forestry and Irrigation* (April). He says:

"Here is a sturdy live oak, perhaps several centuries old, and beside it in early days a grapevine started its existence. Little by little it extended its octopus-like branches up and finally over the oak. In course of time it nearly enveloped it, appropriating to itself the life-giving sunlight for which the live oak was also striving. How long the struggle must have continued is shown by the great size of the vine, for its trunk had attained the unusual size of nearly a foot in thickness. This size is also evidence that it was winning the victory, as is further attested by the fact that it had partly killed the tree. But one of its massive folds near the base had become involved in the crotch of the tree which gradually closed in upon it, constricting it, as tho with monstrous jaws, until it has nearly killed the vine. It is only a question of a little more time when its destruction will have been complete and the tree will again revel in its full measure of coveted sunlight."



Photo by Romeyn B. Hough. Courtesy of "Forestry and Irrigation" (Washington).

ILLUSTRATION OF A FINISH FIGHT BETWEEN A LIVE OAK AND A GRAPE-VINE IN A NORTH CAROLINA FOREST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CURIOUS phenomenon observed on railways in India is reported by Mr. Wilkinson, an English engineer, and noted in *La Nature* (April 29). Says that journal: "At the end of a certain time, the rail presents a series of protuberances on the rolling surface, spaced about 5 millimetres [1/5 inch] apart and 1-10 millimetre [1/40 inch] high. This arises from an excessive elasticity of the metal; under the influence of the vibration, 'nodes and loops' are produced and the 'loops' wear away more quickly than the nodes by contact with the rails."

THAT alcohol exists normally in the tissues of the living body, as a product of its activity, is asserted by M. F. Maignon, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says *Cosmos*: "Alcohol and acetone are met with constantly in all the tissues of the organism, in the blood and in the urine; they are normal products of the economy. These two substances are present during the life of the animal, for when tissue is removed from the living subject and plunged at once into boiling water, the search for alcohol and acetone always gives positive results."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A RECENT law case referred to in *La Semaine Médicale* points to the desirability of a prescriber always committing his prescriptions to paper. A medical man was supplied with a corrosive liquid instead of a one per cent. solution of cocaine which he clearly ordered by a written prescription. The court held the prescriber to be absolved from blame, owing to the stress being laid on the fact that the prescription was given in writing. "Cases of misadventure are fortunately rare," says *The Lancet* in a notice of this case, "but when they happen it is satisfactory to be able to lay the blame on the author of the mistake. In the past it has been the general custom to write prescriptions, but since the advent of the telephone it is obviously an easy thing for medical men to ring up the pharmacist who dispenses for them and to dictate their prescriptions. There would seem to be no undue risk of error in such cases if only the precaution be taken to request the pharmacist to repeat the instructions. It is open to doubt whether, from another point of view, this practise is on the whole a good one, since the act of committing a prescription to paper is more likely to be accompanied by calm and deliberate judgment than when a batch of instructions are hurriedly dictated through the telephone."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AGNOSTICISM AND NATIONAL DECAY.

"THAT the future of England, as of other countries at a like degree of culture, depends on its attitude toward the secularist or agnostic view of life and action, I am convinced," declares Dr. William Barry, the well-known novelist and priest. He finds that the agnostic, through his inability "to discover and to establish a code of morals that should make for progress," is the herald, and in no small measure the cause, of social decay. To the plea that agnosticism does not necessarily repudiate Christian ethics, Dr. Barry answers: "As for religion, Christian or any other, when its dogmas are no longer believed, its ethics pass away, by sheer logical necessity, in obedience to that instinct which is ever rounding our existence into an ordered whole." And society, he claims, has already "to an amazing extent," translated the agnostic views into a code of conduct, with results which he indicates (in *The National Review*, London) as follows:

"We hold that civilization, here in England, oversea in the United States, in Australia, and, coming back to the Old World, above all in France, is exposed to a great danger, and may, during the twentieth century, enter on a period of decline. We believe that period has begun in France, which seems to have lost the power of selecting fit governors, and is utterly given over to Malthusian practises. But we observe the like phenomena, due to not unlike causes, tho not yet on so large a scale, in Great Britain and many of its dependencies; while in the United States a dissolution of marriage seems to be spreading far and wide. The Puritan families, on which the greatness of America was founded, are dying out of the land they refuse to occupy with their descendants. President Roosevelt, who is alarmed at the reign of trusts, now calls for legislation to stem the tide of divorce. These are grave symptoms, not confined to any one race, constitution, or social degree, in the hundred and seventy millions who we may describe as the vanguard of progress. I will not extend the survey across the Rhine, altho in Germany too, and elsewhere on that side, the prospect is assuredly disquieting. But when we perceive whole nations liable to one disease, which every year returns only to multiply its ravages, we are led to imagine that it can not have in these various countries different causes; but that a certain kind of atmosphere and climate favors the deadly infection. What, we ask ourselves, has happened to bring about this plague and to give it strength? In social changes it will be seen, if we look closely into them, that a revolution in thought is always the beginning, wherever some great cosmic influence—some glacial period or some abnormal increase of temperature—can not be invoked. A glacial period, truly, is setting in; but of the mind, not of the globe. And its name is agnosticism. The intellectual sun is darkened; human life is moving away from the center of light toward the depths of space. Men and women shape their conduct more and more as if there were no God.

"For look at the facts and figures. Social misery is always with us in the shape of a residuum, to be counted by millions, who are on the brink of destitution. Degeneracy has become so menacing that royal commissions make it the subject of their inquiries. Crime does not diminish, tho it changes its character from violence to cunning and robs where it used to commit murder. Outrages due to the animal passions are everywhere greatly on the increase. Low birth-rates, as we have seen, bear witness to the number of fraudulent marriages, never so frequent or so largely approved at any previous time in our national history, which from this point of view is now comparable to that of the declining Roman Empire. Divorces have grown to be familiar among the wealthy classes; desertion of wife or husband, and separation by the magistrate's fiat, among the working people. Speculation, betting, games of hazard, form the business or the amusement of women no less than men, to a degree which would have struck a generation not so bent on gain dumb with surprise and amazement. The drink problem baffles legislation, confounds the preacher, and is explained by the physician as arising from nervous demands made by an overwrought temperament, by the high pressure at which every one lives, and the consequent feeble reaction to normal stimulus. Cynicism, pessimism, and other less describable

tones, may be heard at dinner-tables, color conversation, have their schools in literature, and form no insignificant chapter in current politics and philosophy. There can be no question that, as a materialized civilization spreads in towns and even in villages, the rate of mental disturbance rises and asylums mark its growth. Last of all, suicide, laying its dreadful grasp on children as well as their elders, closes the tragic record. Suicide is the most appalling result of a social order from beneath which the moral and religious supports have been, to an incredible extent, withdrawn."

But granting all this, the agnostic may rejoin, how does it show that I and my agnosticism are in fault? Dr. Barry answers:

"Not the wildest of dynamite apostles can charge upon the New Testament or on orthodox pulpits that merciless idea of competition which represents the 'cosmic process'—as it is understood by Darwinians—transferred to society. How, then, does it happen that a syndicate of millionaires is governing whole peoples either in defiance of law or with its connivance, and that public opinion is languid or indifferent, or admires and envies the successful exploiter of his fellows? I am not pretending that a universal silence gives consent to the usurpations of money-lords; or that protests are not made here and there which may lead to better things in time. But this I do say, that we should not now find ourselves in a crisis of morality and civilization had the principles on which religion was once acknowledged not suffered severely at the hands of men—themselves often superior to their unbelief—who made it out to be a delusion, a sort of mirage or *cali miracula vana*, while the present world alone was real and worthy to be taken into account.

"The evidence is abundant, and is accumulating, that the agnostic negation is not simply negative. Under its influence, precepts most positive, shaping the creed of no small number, have risen from the depths. When we look at the ways of business, fashion, literature, and at social statistics, a new decalogue appears in view. What are its commandments? I seem to read among them these: 'Thou shalt make money, have no children, commit adultery, plead in the divorce court, and, such duties done, commit suicide.' Not the individual only, but the nation, if it loses its old Christian prejudices, will enter on this journey toward Hades. The test and proof that a mistake has been made by our agnostic philosophers are to be found in the national decay which follows on their teaching, as darkness follows on eclipse. And by national decay nothing else is meant than the suicide of the race, consequent on frauds in marriage, a dwindling birth-rate, unlimited divorce, degeneracy in offspring, the abuse of stimulants and of pleasure, the clouding of intellect, all which are fated to terminate in one disease—the denial of the will to live."

Mr. Robert Blatchford, the socialist and agnostic leader, referring in his own paper, the London *Clarion*, to Dr. Barry's article, says that the answer to the main contention may be put into two words—"Russia and Japan." "Russia is orthodox and Christian; Japan is un-Christian and largely agnostic."

A BISHOP ON CHURCH UNION.

THE first joint meeting of the Southern and Northern Baptist Conventions, and the practical consummation of the plans for union between the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Northern Presbyterians, are among the events of the week which give special interest to a recent declaration of Bishop John H. Vincent (Methodist Episcopal) on the subject of church union. To a correspondent who asks him if organic Christian union is desirable, he answers (in *The Christian Advocate*):

"The union of all denominations in one great visible church, called by the same name, subject to the same government, is an ideal which the Roman Catholic Church has dreamed of for centuries. But I see no more advantage in such unification than in one universal organized political institution—a world-government. And I see serious limitations that would render certain important experiments impossible under such government. Its evils would surely outweigh its advantages. . . . It would be vastly better to have two or three more new denominations organized. The 'survival of the fittest' is a wholesome law. Gradually the weak and

really unnecessary external organizations will die out, and representative churches will remain—churches that stand for their respective restatements, reforms, and *emphases*. Such churches are contributing to a spiritual and divine union far more genuine and valuable than a forced system of external unity can possibly effect. They are all the while building up the Holy Catholic Church, of which every loyal believer is in his personality a visible representative."

The Evening Post also doubts whether a universal church is either possible or desirable. The number of sects, it admits, may diminish somewhat, but "that disputatious pertinacity which began and still perpetuates schisms among the followers of Christ will continue to be a human trait." It continues:

"Moreover, the competition of sects is, within limits, a mighty engine for the propagation of religion. Shaftesbury's dictum, 'It is well for mankind that beasts do not act in union,' is still true if the word 'churches' be substituted for 'beasts.' In the Middle Ages we came uncomfortably close to a universal church; and that was a time, miscalled an age of faith, when religion almost perished from unanimity. The church developed all the vices of a despotism. The crushing of rivalries turned the whole system into a vast piece of routine. Now, as philosophers have always taught, whatever runs into routine loses its vitality; it lacks mind, energy, heart; it goes through the motions without doing the work. In the industrial world there is—the socialists to the contrary notwithstanding—a limit to the benefits of consolidation; and in the intellectual and spiritual world the boundaries are still more quickly reached. It is when all the streams come together that the living waters of Jordan empty into the stagnant Dead Sea."

ADVANCED THEOLOGY TO BE MADE POPULAR.

ADVANCED theology in Germany appears to have adopted a new attitude in regard to propaganda. Its tendency in the past has been to treat its convictions as a kind of esoteric knowledge, the concern of the professional savant, but not of the average congregation. It has now, however, announced a program which will bring it into actual conflict with the conservative pulpit and press. The first move on this program is the publication, in enormous editions, of pamphlets entitled "Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher," of which numbers two and three, treating of "Jesus," have already appeared. Each number costs only from 8 to 10 cents. These brochures declare that even the most simple-minded, in church, school, and home, is entitled to full and free instruction on religious matters in accordance with the "results" of modern research. What is the character of these results which are henceforth to constitute the basis of the church's creed and life can be judged from an extract or two from these pamphlets. In regard to the death of Christ they have this to say:

"It is undeniable that in this faith in the vicarious suffering of the Just One and in the boundless value of this martyrdom there is indeed hidden a deep and eternal truth. But we do not see clearly here. Only so much is clear, that Jesus himself never clearly conceived or expressed the thought, that, as a matter of principle, the forgiveness of sin on the part of God is to be made dependent on the vicarious atonement which is offered in his death. We are really nearer to Jesus, if we drop this special consideration of his death. Suffering, cross, and death are for us the crown and the completion of his life."

In regard to the resurrection, the following is to be taught the average Christian:

"Jesus is the leader of the ages and the peoples to God. For the grave could not contain his spirit or his person. After the passion season, the Easter season came into the souls of the disciples; and upon the announcement that the Lord had risen and that he was living, the first Christian congregation was established. What it really was that the disciples experienced in those Easter days no longer constitutes a part of the picture of his person or of his life, but belongs to the history of the first Christian congregation. But one thing must be said in this connection, in order that we

may secure the right rule to measure the life of Jesus by. Everything that the disciples experienced and the manner in which they experienced these things belongs to the external and passing form of the story. The innermost kernel of their Easter experiences, however, was this, that the form of their Lord and Master, as he had appeared to them in his earthly days, was now transformed into its endless glory and power, separated from the dust of the earth and from the accidental features of every-day life, and was now seen with spiritual eyes. This form, and not at all any external experience, it was that in reality overpowered their souls when they confessed that the Lord was living and was with them with his spirit to the end of the days."

In lectures and sermons on these subjects the propaganda for the advanced views is being systematically pushed. One series of such lectures, delivered in Sollingen by Professor Weinel, formerly of Bonn but now of Jena, has called forth a vigorous debate between this savant and Dr. Lipsius, a leading defender of the conservative views. The latter, in his own journal, *Das Reich Christi*, has been vigorously defending the old views. The following is the substance of one of his recent statements:

The newer type of radical and rationalistic thought is at least honest. This could not be said of its predecessors, who tried to conceal their real views before the church at large, or to use the old theological terms in new meanings. In this way the Ritschl school was dishonest, as it retained such terms as "justification," "divine nature of Christ," etc., but emptied them of their historical meanings. The new school of advanced theology is open in stating that its views are contrary not only to traditional convictions of the church, but also antagonistic to the Pauline and Joannine theologies. Weinel openly declares that we can no longer ascribe a divine nature or character to Jesus. He was human, and only that, altho the greatest among men. The reverence of their school is merely "hero worship," as one of its own advocates declares; an unbounded but somewhat vague enthusiasm for the model conduct of the pious and ecstatic Jesus of Nazareth. In reality, the fundamentals of traditional Christianity are discarded by the new school, and its advocates do not deny this. It is at least an honest rationalism.

Conservative scholarship and the church at large can only welcome the new policy of popularizing these views. It will end in the death, either of the church or of the modern theology. Which will be the victim, can readily be learned from the pages of the history of the church. The church has stood at the open grave of the old "vulgar rationalism," and the signs are already at hand to show that the grave of the modern representative of this radical theology is being prepared. Only let the Christians at large be thoroughly informed as to the neological tendencies of the new school, and the healthy Christian consciousness of the congregations as a whole will turn with disgust from a theology that empties historical Christianity of its real and objective contents.

The brilliant G. Bettex, one of the best of modern Christian apologetical writers, in his work entitled "Die Bibel, das Wortgottes" (The Bible, the Word of God), gives this summary of the "results" of modern radical Biblical criticism, which Lipsius thinks will open the eyes of earnest Christians. Bettex says:

"According to this radical criticism is there any inspiration? None. Any Trinity? None. Any fall into sin? None. Any devil or angel? None. Any miracles? None. Any law from Mount Sinai? None. Any wrath of God? None. Any prophecy? None. Is Christ God? No. Is the death of Christ vicarious? No. Did Christ rise from the dead? No. Has there been any outpouring of the Holy Ghost? No. Will there be any resurrection of all the dead or a final judgment? No. This is rather radical and practically robs Christianity of everything that it has. With this kind of a faith Christianity can not live."

In a recent number of *Das Reich Christi* Dr. Lipsius says that the new propaganda is destructive of the principles of the Reformation and is no longer an attack, as it was a few years ago, on the Apostolic Creed, but upon the apostles themselves. It is "a declaration of war on the Gospel," but the Christian church need not fear the combat, especially now that Christians know what the issues are.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MINISTERIAL IRRESPONSIBILITY.

PROF. SHAILER MATHEWS, Dean of the Divinity School of Chicago University, has called the attention of the New York *Outlook* to the following "flagrant case of ministerial irresponsibility": The Rev. A. C. Dixon, of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, recently declared it to be an open secret "that when Mr. Rockefeller learned that a prominent representative of Chicago University was tearing the Bible to pieces in a course of lectures, he ordered the lecturer to cancel his engagements and go

to Europe for the purpose of purchasing a library." This statement was made by Mr. Dixon through the columns of the public press. When called upon to substantiate his words, which amounted to a serious public accusation against the academic freedom of Chicago University, he failed to do so, but replied by naming President Harper as the "prominent representative," and offered as evidence the following statements:

"The open secret to which I referred floated through certain circles in Greater New York when I was pastor



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PRESIDENT HARPER,

The "prominent representative of Chicago University" referred to by the Rev. A. C. Dixon in his recent "irresponsible" utterance.

there. It was reported that President Harper, when delivering a course of lectures, was requested by Mr. Rockefeller to go to Europe to purchase a library, and it was given out widely, as a sort of open secret, that the reason for this sudden request was that the learned president was tearing the Bible to pieces in a way that did not please Mr. Rockefeller."

When asked for an immediate public correction of his charge, Mr. Dixon, it appears, refused to comply. Dean Mathews closes his letter to *The Outlook* with the following words: "I am therefore forced, by means of the press, to correct the slander and declare to the public, as I have already declared to Mr. Dixon, that his statement is false in general, and in implication." The more general aspects of the case lead *The Outlook* to make the following editorial comment:

"The conditions under which a minister works lay him open in a peculiar degree to the danger of being heedless of facts. He is constantly speaking without fear of contradiction, and is therefore seldom made aware of the value of having corroborative evidence at hand. He is accustomed to dealing with general principles which are tacitly admitted to be true, and naturally falls into the habit of assuming that anything which will serve his purpose is a general principle that needs no proof, but will be accepted upon its proclamation. He is accustomed to use as his text-book a literature which is replete with the marvelous, and, finding that so generally believed, he easily regards the slow processes of demonstration irksome. He is chiefly concerned with the side of life that is farthest from being reduced to an exact science, and he is therefore less accustomed to appeal to facts than to inner experience, intuitions, and faith. He is the officer of an institution that has in the past exalted dogmas and decrees, and he inherits its traditions. He has learned by experience, especially if he is an evangelist, that he is most likely to be immediately effective if he appeals to the emotions of his hearers rather than to their reason, and there is something in mere facts that cools ardor and interferes with a directly visible success. He is, therefore, not only unaccustomed

to the use of cold, hard facts, but generally unaware how precious under certain circumstances they may be. To the honor of the great majority of ministers be it said that they know their danger and try to guard against it. There ought, however, to be cultivated among ministers so strong a professional opinion concerning recklessness of statement that no man who is guilty of it should be able to maintain his standing as a minister, much less any eminence. In this matter not only is the good name of the ministry at stake, but also the power and leadership of the church."

JAPAN "THE SCOURGE OF GOD."

EMPEROR WILLIAM, when swearing-in the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven, says the *Evangelische Kirchen Zeitung*, spoke of the Japanese as "the scourge of God, like Attila and Napoleon," and warned his people that it devolved upon them "to take care that God did not chastise them some day with such a scourge." He is reported to have said further that the Russian defeats were due, in his opinion, "to the fact that Russian Christianity was in a deplorable condition," but that "one must not, however, draw the conclusion from Japanese victories—victories of a heathen over a Christian people—that Buddha was superior to our Lord Christ."

While the Kaiser has declared that he was seriously misquoted in the newspaper reports of his Wilhelmshaven speech, the despatches do not say that he repudiates the phrases above cited. These phrases, but especially the reference to the Japanese as the scourge of God, have aroused a good deal of interest in the American press. That reference is described by the Baltimore *Sun* as smacking of "old-fashioned dogmatism, if not fanaticism." *The State* (Columbia, S. C.) comments as follows:

"But what are these people that the Kaiser calls the scourge of God? Pagans? Yes, frankly so. They are so frankly pagan that we can not help admiring them, when we remember how much 'infidelity,' and 'free thought' and atheism and agnosticism is hypocritically concealed among us. They are open, however, to all good influences, ready, like the Christian apostle, to prove all things and to hold fast that which is good. 'There is truth in all the faiths,' says Nathan in Lessing's play. 'Let us judge their followers by their lives and not by their creeds.' And so the Japanese believe some of the doctrines of Confucius, some of the principles of Shinto, some of the precepts of Gautama, some of the truths of Christianity.

"Moreover, they have proved themselves as moral as we are, as courageous as any people that has ever lived on the earth, as capable on sea as on land, as able administrators, as ever Rome or England furnished, as humane on the field of



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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,

Whose interference with the academic freedom of Chicago University was alleged by Mr. Dixon.

battle as any Christian people, and far more able than any Christian power to take care of their wounded and sick."

The Sun (New York) deprecates such an appeal to religious and racial antipathy, and says, in further criticism:

"It is scarcely worthy of the enlightened and tolerant spirit of the twentieth century to compare the highly civilized and humanized Japanese with the barbarians who at various periods have invaded Europe; with Attila's Huns, with the Avars whom Charlemagne extirpated like so many vermin, with the Magyars who next seized the vacant valley of the Middle Danube, with the nomad hordes obedient to the descendants of Genghiz Khan, or with the fanatical followers of the Ottoman Sultan. The permanent success of Attila would perhaps have prevented the transmission of Roman law and Greek thought to modern times, while the immediate and complete triumph of the Avars, the Magyars, the Tatars, or the Turks might have proved fatal to Christianity.

"There is not an atom of foundation for similar apprehension in the case of the Japanese. If they have any counterparts in history, they recall those Teutonic peoples which, quartered for centuries on the confines of the Roman Empire, had gradually borrowed from their neighbors some appreciation of the arts, together with respect for law and social organization, and for the most part had become converts to Christianity, so that, when they conquered much of the Mediterranean world, the Christian religion and to a considerable extent the treasures of civilization were safe in their hands. When we keep in view the remarkable facility with which the Mikado's subjects have absorbed Western culture, and their existing alliance with Great Britain, we must own that it is not with the Huns that the Japanese should be compared, but rather with the Visigoths who, on the decisive field of Châlons, helped the last of the Romans to withstand successfully the 'Scourge of God.'"

A MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN MOHAMMEDANISM.

MOHAMMEDANISM, "the religion of Turkey in Europe, of forty millions of people in India, and of the majority of African negroes," says *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Kansas City), "is increasing more rapidly than any other religion in the world." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (non-sectarian, New York) emphasizes the same point, and gives facts indicative of the missionary spirit that the religion of Islam is now manifesting. We quote as follows:

"The conversions of adult Mohammedans to Christianity are not only few, but Mohammedanism is winning its way outside the domains in which it was a little while ago a subsiding force. Now and then a mosque goes up in this country, and one has for some years been supported in Liverpool by a few converts from Christendom. In view of the growing number of Moslems resident in London, a movement is on foot to build a mosque at a cost of \$750,000, which will be situated in some central part of the metropolis. Meetings of a Moslem mission character have recently been held in Liverpool and London. *The Christian Commonwealth* portrays a recent occurrence in Hyde Park: 'Some strips of oil-cloth were spread under the trees, and here twelve worshipers took their places, with faces turned toward Mecca, while Sheikh Abdul Qadir, wearing a turban of white and gold, chanted melodiously in Arabic the ordained verses of the Koran. The worshipers took up the chant, touching the earth from time to time with their foreheads. At the close a little missionary speech was delivered by the sheikh. It is suggestive that whereas Christianity is yearly encroaching very aggressively on Islam, comparatively little counter-influence is exercised by the disciples of the Prophet on Christendom. Its chief missionary success is among the heathen negroes of Africa.' Islam is about to extend its mission work—in fact it seems to have caught the missionary spirit—it will doubtless win new laurels. All religions that are non-missionary are virtually dead religions. That Islam has not become such is due to its efforts at pushing itself into foreign lands; the same holds true as to Mormonism, as between which there does not seem much to choose."

African Islamism is now divided into mysterious religious orders, of which there are said to be at least forty-five in French Algiers, in the Sudan, and along the Morocco Hinterland.

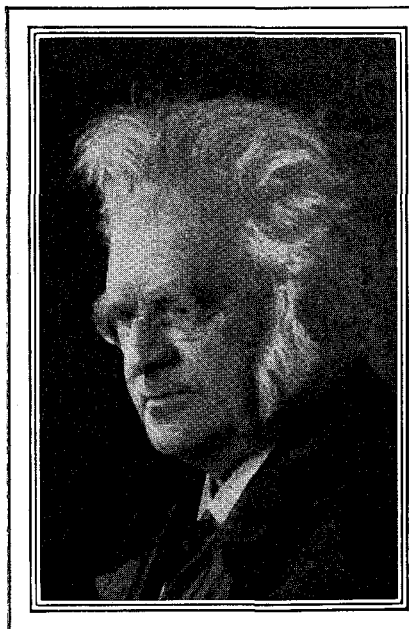
FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR IN THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA.

RUSSIA watches the growing disaffection between Sweden and Norway "with an eager eye," according to an editorial survey of the crisis in the Scandinavian peninsula which takes up much space in *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh). Not that the Scotch magazine is solitary in its contemplation of a theme which is becoming more and more pressing in its claims upon the attention of European organs. The London *Times*, in addition to various editorials of a pessimistic tone, has had its columns trenched upon by an acrimonious debate between Fridtjof Nansen and Sven Hedin, both those intrepid explorers and politicians contemplating war between Sweden and Norway as a solution of the problem which time may render inevitable. Indeed, according to *Blackwood's*, the leaders of the radical party in Norway, "to their eternal disgrace," did not hesitate "to make use of those whom they should have recognized as their country's natural enemies"—the Russians. "Björnson himself," we read, "was prepared not long ago to come to terms with Russia, and to promise her the ports which she has so ardently desired in return for her aid against Sweden." The Norwegian grievance which has made this situation so tense is the now familiar one embodied in the demand for a separate consular service. But Sven Hedin makes light of this in the London *Times*. "Let nobody believe that Norway has restricted her endeavor solely and alone to the procuring of her own consuls. That is only one step on the road to a complete dissolution of the union." To which Fridtjof Nansen retorts, in the columns of the same daily, that Sweden had some years ago begun to adopt a system of high tariffs while Norway remained a practically free-trade country, the resultant divergence in fiscal policy causing the existing consular system to become an instrument for the subordination of Norwegian interests to those of Sweden. Dr. Nansen denies that the Norwegians wish to sever the union with Sweden. Dr. Hedin's assumption that if the union were dissolved and Norway became independent, Sweden could afford to remain indifferent, is one to which the London *Times* editorially takes exception. To quote:

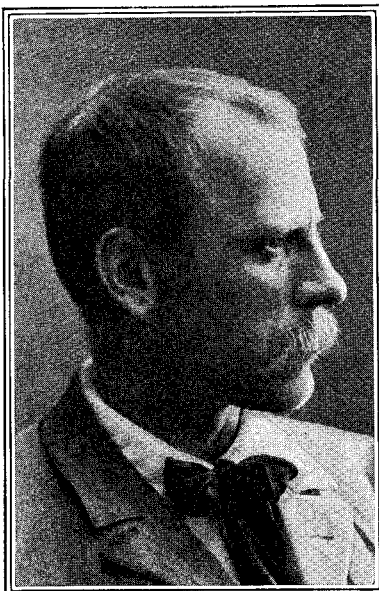
"He [Hedin] predicts that a great part of the northern territory of Norway, including several naval harbors of great natural strength and value, would become the prey of Russia, and he suggests that other Powers would seek for 'compensations' at other points upon her coasts, but all these changes, he seems to think, would be no concern of Sweden's. Few Swedes, he declares, would care to accept an offensive and defensive alliance with Norway as a separate State. They would leave her, apparently, to stew in her own juice, and look on as disinterested spectators while Russia and other countries helped themselves to desirable slices of her territory. That, we need hardly say, is not an attitude which Sweden could in any case adopt. We believe that, however bitter might be the passions which a rupture would and accomplished by Norway would provoke, the old sentiments coming of common stock, of common creed and of practically common language would induce the Swedes, who are a generous and a chivalrous people, to spend blood and treasure in the defense of their sometime partner against foreign oppression. But, even if Sweden were willing to look on unmoved at the dismemberment of Norway, there is a conclusive reason why she could not gratify her desire. Her own vital interests would imperiously forbid a course of conduct so suicidal. If the presence of Russia in Finland is a steady menace to Sweden and Norway combined, as Dr. Sven Hedin contends, the presence of Russia in what is now Norwegian territory, from the Varanger fiord on the east to Tromsö and Kvalo on the west, would be a far greater menace to Sweden alone. If Russia is a dangerous neighbor on the east, she would be a much more dangerous neighbor when she was settled on the northern frontiers of Sweden as well."

But to have brought out, as Dr. Hedin has done, that "of all Russia's objectives, the road through Norway to the Atlantic is



BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSSON.

Who "was prepared not long ago to come to terms with Russia, and to promise her the ports which she has so ardently desired, in return for her aid against Sweden."



FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

Who avers that the joint consular service has been used to subordinate Norwegian interests to those of Sweden. Both Nansen and Hedin contemplate war as a solution of the problem.



SVEN HEDIN.

Who predicts that in the event of separation, a great part of northern Norway would become the prey of Russia—a matter that would be no concern of Sweden's, he thinks.

LEADERS IN THE SCANDINAVIAN QUARREL.

the line of least resistance," seems to the London *Outlook* a real service, but it doubts if that point will much impress the Norwegians. And the London *Spectator* takes a very gloomy view of the situation. The Norwegians, it says—"even those who deny it"—intend to claim independence, and it adds:

"It may be asked whether it is out of the question for the Swedes in the last resort to apply force; and no doubt if Scandinavia were in the Pacific that might be the final alternative. As matters stand, however, it could hardly be adopted. The Swedes outnumber the Norwegians by two to one, are much the wealthier, and are full of the historic military pride which helps so much to make good soldiers. Sweden, it is just possible, might by a great effort conquer Norway, but victory would be achieved at a ruinous cost.

"We are not in any way dreaming when we declare that dangers such as we have indicated are visible on a not remote horizon, and we must say, tho we admire the Norwegians as a people who are among the few capable of self-government, that we think them entirely in the wrong in staking their own future, and the peace of the world, upon a struggle for a dignity which will bring them so little reward."

Since *The Spectator* expressed the above opinion, the Norwegian Storting has passed unanimously a bill providing for a separate consular service. It remains to be seen how this will be taken by the Swedes, who are already irritated by other acts of Norway.

AMERICA AS RUSSIA'S "REAL ENEMY."

THE United States is denounced by a writer in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) as "the real enemy of Russia." The Japanese have been egged on to war against the Czar by American intrigue, and the Russians are being driven back to Siberia, merely because America covets the richest territory of the Russian Empire, covets it, that is, for the exploitation of mining engineers, and a market for goods manufactured in the United States. Japan is fighting for the cause of American enterprise,

and the Mikado is being used by the American Government merely as a cat paw by which greedy Western capitalists may pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Such is the opinion of the writer referred to, who proceeds to explain the advantages to American speculators afforded by China and Siberia. He says:

"Two colossal regions presented themselves for exploitation—China, with its countless population, as a market for manufactured goods; and Eastern Siberia, with its immense untouched natural resources. This explains why they curried favor with China by returning part of the Boxer contribution, their defense of China's interests in Europe, and their advocacy of the integrity of the Chinese Empire as a principle of their national politics. But Russian influence was already established in Manchuria and



OSCAR II.



GUSTAF V.

King Oscar, who abdicated in favor of the Crown Prince Gustaf a short time ago, may resume the reins of government, the Christiania *Dagblatt* thinks, to sanction the bill for a separate Norwegian consular service, which has just passed the Storting unanimously. In this way he will relieve Gustaf of the responsibility for an act that may irritate his Swedish subjects.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

was moving on toward China. America, uniting the European Powers and Japan by means of the doctrine of 'the open door,' commenced to instigate war between Japan and Russia."

He quotes Senator Beveridge as voicing the opinion of the American Government in his book, "The Russian Advance," in which the Senator claims both coasts of the Pacific as belonging to the United States, at least for purposes of commercial exploitation. According to Mr. Beveridge Russia ought not to be allowed a sphere extending farther east than Irkutsk and Lake Baikal, twenty degrees from the Pacific. The writer in the *Novoye Vremya* quotes Beveridge as adding, "No European countries have any right to exploit the countries of the Far East, and the American sphere practically includes not only the maritime Pacific provinces, but inland Siberia, Amur, and Yakutsk as far west as Lake Baikal."

Then comes his arraignment of American perfidy. In order to drive the Russians back from China and Eastern Siberia, the Government of the United States "hounded on" the Japanese to a war whose end would be to leave Western speculators in peaceful possession of their mines and their market. So far, he concludes by saying, American shrewdness has triumphed, for the war has at least served for a diversion, and, as a matter of fact, America, unnoticed by Russia, continues to absorb gradually an extensive and extremely rich portion of Russian territory, "in accordance with the well-known policy of President Roosevelt, who has repeatedly proclaimed that the Pacific Ocean, with its islands and coasts, is the proper sphere of American domination."

RUSSIA'S HOPE OF REVENGE.

WITHIN ten years from the present date, Russia intends to possess a navy of twenty-five first-class battle-ships, about forty of the swiftest armored cruisers then afloat, and flotillas of torpedo-boats, destroyers, and submersibles. So says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), upon the authority, it is hinted, of the Grand Duke Alexis. Russia's Asiatic land forces in another decade, according to the same authority, will total 1,000,000 men, all "effectives," and armed and drilled "in the best school of efficiency." The purpose behind these thoroughgoing measures is summed up in the words of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*: "revenge upon Japan." There is some doubt in the mind of a writer for the *Süd-deutsche Reichs-correspondenz*, personal organ of the German chancellor. This newspaper can not understand why Russia should take the world into her confidence if she be really revolving any far-reaching plan of vengeance. However, all the leading organs of Europe credit Russia with just such a scheme. According to the military organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), the plan has the elements of success in it, and a similar view has been expressed by the organ of the German general staff, the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin). The best-informed London organs likewise agree that Russia is, in good faith, maturing plans of the sort outlined, altho they supply no definite details. Japan, says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), is perfectly well aware of Russia's great expectations, and it is for this reason that Tokyo will make no peace without an indemnity. It seems to the Paris *Matin* a sufficient explanation of the delay in concluding peace that Russia has set her mind upon revenge, that Japan knows it, and that the indemnity is "a symbol" of the situation. If Russia be forced to pay a huge indemnity, we are told, her plans of vengeance must miscarry for want of funds.

Russia's hope of revenge being thus taken more or less for granted, the question suggests itself, as the Paris *Figaro's* expert on military affairs puts it: "Can Japan escape?" "That depends upon the attitude of England," replies the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which has considered this and kindred topics frequently of late. What Great Britain particularly fears, thinks this weighty daily, is the prospect of a Russian descent upon India. Hence

British statesmen are striving to extend the scope of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, making it a source of protection to Japan from the meditated vengeance of Russia and a source of protection to Great Britain from the possible Russian descent upon India. We read further:

"The present dread of England's statesmen is that Russia, if she be finally excluded from the Far East, will be tempted to find her revenge in the direction of India. The Russian peril has thus not ceased to exist so far as India is concerned. It is very easy to understand the advantage to be derived by Great Britain from an alliance which would compel Japan to guarantee her ally the possession of India as against Russia. But would Japan derive equal profit in such a combination? Her ambition, for the moment, is to dominate the Far East. Now this ambition would be promoted by a Russian policy that was directed away from China and sought to expand in the direction of India. On the other hand, it ought to be a matter of indifference to Japan whether India belonged to Russia or to England. It may even be that Japan would not be displeased to see these two European nations wear each other down by war in the Asiatic continent, since Japan's secret wish must be to see European influence decline in Asia."

But this is a totally wrong point of view, we are told by the London *Times* and its contemporaries. That newspaper, in harmony with the London *Mail* and *Standard*, avers that Japan's only protection for the future against the designs of Russia and of Russia's sympathizers is to be found in an enlargement of the scope of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. That, thinks the London *Outlook*, would end, once and for all, the Russian hope for revenge. "To reopen it (the war) at a moment or under conditions unfavorable to Japan," says this authority, "would then become both a physical and a political impossibility."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JAPANESE MENACE TO EUROPEAN COLONIES IN THE EAST.

VICTORIOUS Japan a menace to European possessions in the Far East, is the key-note of an elaborate article by Marcel Dubois in the *Correspondant* (Paris). He thinks that the future conquests of the Japanese will extend south, not north. They may colonize Korea, but the climate of Manchuria gives the advantage to the Russians over the soldiers of Nippon, who are accustomed to the softer latitude of the monsoons. On the other hand, the vast population of China renders it impossible for the Japanese to build up powerful settlements there. But the path to southern conquest is clear. The writer goes on to say:

"How favorable to the Japanese is the prospect of expansion in the islands and peninsulas of the south! The Philippines could afford room for twenty or thirty millions of descendants of the present Japanese; Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and the deltas of the Indo-Chinese region for hundreds of millions. Why then did the Japanese strike the first blow of vengeance at Russia, and not at other rivals whose possessions they covet just as eagerly as they do those of the Russians? Their object was clear. They found the naval preparation of Russia quite unequal to the emergency, and the Russians farther removed than any of the powers whom they would profitably attack, from their naval base in Europe. Doubtless they counted also upon the startling moral effect which would follow the unexpected blow; the obstinacy with which they persisted in the storming of Port Arthur was not a piece of inconsequent folly, it was part of a diplomatic game conducted with consummate skill."

The field of Japanese conquest in the East, we are told, will include the English Indo-Chinese territory and Borneo. Holland will be driven from Java, Sumatra, and the rest of her Eastern colonies; France from her Indo-Chinese possessions, and the United States from the Philippines. The writer adds that there is only one way by which Japanese aggression can be checked. He says:

"There are five maritime and colonial powers of Europe, and

One of North America now threatened by Japanese ambition. Instead of washing their hands like Pontius Pilate over the war between Japan and Russia, instead of having recourse to the honeyed promises of peace congresses, these powers should without delay call for active measures. They should consolidate their forces, and sign a convention guaranteeing the inviolability of the colonial territory pertaining to each and every party. The Japanese will not remain quiet before the day when Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain have formed a defensive league with exclusive reference to affairs in the Far East. The terms of the alliance will provide for the perpetual presence in the waters of the Far East of a naval squadron of each nation concerned, these four or five squadrons, and those of any other Powers that may join the league, to manœuvre in company. . . . It is to be hoped that the United States of America will waken up to the wonderful temptation which the Philippines offer to the eye of the Japanese. The balance of power on the ocean, thus arrived at, should be maintained by four ironclads and four cruisers from the fleet of each nation, and this 'cooperative fleet' should cruise in as close neighborhood as possible to the Japanese ports, in order to keep watch over Japan's naval armaments and their movements. . . . Japan is even more anxious to found colonies than to export goods. She therefore requires territory, she requires the fruits of conquest, she is bound to acts of seizure by force of arms. It is this point that makes especially formidable in the future the problem of Japanese expansion in the Far East, unless European powers will withstand it by a solid front. It is useless to discuss the rights of the case when only interests are likely to be considered; and, indeed, in politics right is little more than interest writ large. But here we are not playing with words. The Japanese are keenly alive to their own interests, and they have a perfect right to pursue them. They also have the power to do so, and it is possibly this circumstance that raises for them in Europe so many eloquent champions of their rights. The best course for the European Powers to take is to follow their example, and unhesitatingly to face this question of self-interest instead of singing hymns of peace, and pronouncing denunciations against war, a course which can do little either to suppress war or promote peace."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THE BRITISH EMPIRE OPEN TO INVASION?

INVASERS of Britain are always being looked for by alarmists either on the boundaries of North India, or the shores of the channel. According to *The Times of India* (Calcutta) the Russians are building a new railroad from Samarcand to Balkh, the latter town being about two hundred miles from Cabul. *The*

Times takes it for granted that the Russians do not intend an immediate descent upon Afghanistan, but merely aim to occupy Southern Persia as a fortified base, which they can easily do without hindrance from England. Meanwhile Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, declares the invasion of the British Isles impossible. It would take two days and two nights to disembark 70,000 men, and transports amounting to 210,000 tons would be required. He continues:

"How is it possible that these helpless transports could escape our torpedo-boats, putting out of consideration anything our cruisers and torpedoes could accomplish?"

The Times (London) gravely discusses the same question apropos of an article upon "Modern War," published in that paper's columns. This journal says, in a helpless tone:

"Our whole army, with all the reserve about the more or less of which we hear much solemn controversy, would not suffice to cope even with the initial mobilization of any Power of equal population. Here again the man who does not want to be troubled is ready with his answer. What does it matter, he says in effect, when we are girdled by the sea, and when our navy can command the sea? He talks as if we had nothing to think about but these islands, whereas of course, as a matter of fact, our empire is not girdled by the sea at all. It is accessible by land. It is open to invasion by enormous forces at points where our fleet could do us no good. If we wish to keep the empire we must be prepared for modern war upon its frontiers. The physical barriers upon which easy-going people rely have for all practical purposes ceased to exist. Our possessions are greatly coveted, and when those who covet them find a convenient opportunity, neither our policy, however pacific, nor our virtues, eminent as we know them to be, will ward off attack. If prepared for modern war we shall keep our own; if not prepared we shall lose it."

The Westminster Review (London) believes it idle to think of crossing bridges until they are reached, and is inclined to pooh pooh the question as a military problem. The danger is one which only statesmanship can meet and avert. It goes on:

"The comfort which the public may draw in considering the awful possibilities ahead of the British Empire is that the problems are at least as much political as military. The military man has to consider all the possible dangers as if they were actually imminent; the statesman's business is for the most part to see that they do not occur. It is, or should be, fundamental to him that certain



HOME RULE FOR THE TRANSVAAL, WHY NOT FOR IRELAND?
ERIN TO JOHN BULL—"Why refuse it to me?"
—*Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



VALE.
Ganymede Choate and the American Eagle.
—*Punch* (London).

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH AFFECTIONS.

conflicts must not arise, if he can possibly prevent them, and that the British Empire must not be exposed to risks to which its forces are unequal. The conditions are, or should be, well-defined, and governments must endeavor to work within them. A policy which relied in the last resort on imposing compulsory service for a war across the seas is thereby condemned. We see what follows in Russia when a conscript army is transported 6,000 miles for a colonial war, and it is vain to suppose that the British Empire will ever be successfully defended by these means. We shall be told, however, that the struggle, when it comes, will be forced upon us. It may be so, but the probabilities at this moment are that our chief possible antagonists will desire peace, not war, during the next few years. Russia will need, and must desire, to recuperate after her present struggle. If she is not stirred up, her internal condition and the state of her finances will impose upon her a period of domestic reform. And in spite of our perpetual bickerings with Germany we have no point of probable contact with her at present. With France, the United States, and Japan our relations are happily of the best. These are conditions in which prudent statesmanship should be able to keep the British Empire at peace."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH NAVAL POLICY.

THAT the recent revolutionary changes in the naval policy of Great Britain received their main impulse from the United States, is the contention of Auguste Moireau in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). England's navy, he says, originally consisted of the Channel, the Mediterranean, the North and South Atlantic, the American Pacific, and the China fleets. There was also a naval station of the Antilles at Jamaica. But this is all changed now. Says this writer:

"The abolition of the divisions of the Pacific, which had its base at Esquimalt, of the South Atlantic, which had no permanent base, of the division of the North Atlantic and the Antilles whose bases were Port Royal, Jamaica, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, produced a profound sensation in England. If there was one naval principle which appeared to be firmly established, it was this, namely, that it is necessary for the efficiency of a fleet and its facilities as a transferable arm that in every sea there should be established a great number of coaling stations and of naval bases, with all possible supplies for victualling and repairing. . . . How had the application of this principle become so utterly ignored? Why were all these naval stations suppressed? Did it not imply a reckless fling-away and waste of naval power? Did not the abandonment of Jamaica imply a public renunciation of obligation to protect the West Indian Islands? And the abandonment of Esquimalt, what did it mean but the surrender of all power in the American Pacific?"

The writer proceeds to say that the great safeguard of English interests in the islands and on the continent of America lies in the American assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, which protects sufficiently the British colonies, as well as the Latin Republics and the Dutch possessions, in the Atlantic. He proceeds:

"It is well known how the American Government undertakes to interpret in these days the venerable Monroe Doctrine. The maintenance of the *statu quo* in the New World, as far as European Powers are concerned, is the main point in that interpretation. The United States will not permit any Old-World power to acquire new territorial possessions in America, and thus the English Antilles find themselves just as well protected from European invasion as Cuba and Porto Rico. What is the use, then, of England's maintaining naval stations and garrisons in the Atlantic?"

He suggests the natural answer to this statement. *Quis custodes custodiet?* Who shall protect the English colonies in the West from the aggressions of the United States? He replies:

"They run no risk from this point of view; for it must finally be admitted that the recent new distribution throughout the world of British naval forces is based upon two points—a well-considered estimate of the strategic situation in Europe, but principally upon a profound realization of the friendship for England which the United States cherishes."

He finally concludes that the greatest risk England runs in her

position as a first-class power is from enemies nearer home. To quote:

"The only real danger which England has to fear, if we may look so far into the future as to suggest it, would be a hostile coalition of Russia, France, and Germany, a coalition to which Japan was forced to yield after her victory over China, and with which some day England and the United States might find themselves confronted."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DANGER OF AGRARIAN REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

POLITICAL agitation, Russian reformers and writers admit, excites little or no interest in rural Russia; in fact, the peasants, constituting four-fifths of the population, hardly know that such agitation exists. The discussion of the zemsky sobor, free speech, university independence, and so forth, is not understood by the peasants. Count Tolstoy emphasized this in his adverse comments on the liberal program. The peasants have but one wish, one demand, one "plank"—more land.

Within the last few months serious agrarian disorders have been reported from various sections of Russia. Estates have been pillaged, crops destroyed, houses burned, and nobles threatened with assassination. Revolutionists are taking advantage of this situation and circulating proclamations advising an agrarian revolution. The *Kievliami*, an influential newspaper published at Kieff, said recently:

"We hear that the riotous peasant bands are led by an intelligent person. This may be inferred, too, from the character of the circulars which are scattered in great quantities in this district and elsewhere. The people are urged to rise against the landowners and take possession of the land that is declared to belong to them of right."

The peasants still believe that the Czar intends and always has intended to give them all the available land. Certain "illegal" organs urge the constitutional reformers to make this universal demand for more land the corner-stone of their whole movement and thus enlist the cooperation of the peasantry. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, after reporting a number of typical peasant expressions regarding the "student revolution" and the grinding poverty which may drive even a peasant to make common cause with the students, comes to this conclusion:

"We should recognize that the present struggle for political rights diverts national attention from the most urgent of all Russian problems—the land or agrarian problem. This does not mean that political rights are not needed; no, on the contrary, at this moment society most acutely feels this need. But in truth the government can easily and quickly satisfy Russia on this score, and when that has been done the difficult, tremendous, and intricate problem will confront us and it. To make a comparison: When a man is gagged, it is of course necessary to remove the gag and permit him to speak, but this is a very simple thing to do. But to come to an understanding with the same man regarding his permanent needs is a much more difficult problem."

The same paper says that the demand of the peasants is couched in the plainest language. They ask nothing less than the transfer to them of all the land belonging to the nobles and the crown. The government has appointed a commission to study the agrarian problem and report upon desirable relief measures.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE map of the world is to be further altered as it was by the Suez Canal, by a new ship canal across Russia, which will allow an exit for the Russian Black Sea fleet, which is now barred from passing the Dardanelles. According to the *Tribuna* (Rome), the Russians are projecting a canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The course will start from Riga in the Baltic and utilizing three rivers, the Berersna, the Dnieper, and the Dvina will debouch at Kherson on the Black Sea. The length will be about a thousand miles, and six years will be occupied in its construction, for which American and English engineering firms have already contracted.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NEGLECTED PAGE OF OUR HISTORY.

OUR NAVY AND THE BARBARY CORSAIRS. By Gardner W. Allen. Cloth, pp. xiii, 354. Price, \$1.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IF this book did nothing more than make us realize the vast improvement that has taken place in international morals, to say nothing of international dignity, within the last one hundred years, it would by driving home that one idea repay the reader's time and attention. In these days when, with growing frequency, disputes between nations are settled by arbitration and when, amicable negotiation failing, great wars are waged primarily for a principle; when piracy exists only in Malayan seas, and when slavery is unheard of in civilized countries, it is difficult to realize that something like a century ago the States fringing the southern shore of the Mediterranean—petty, puny States, we think them—levied tribute on the great Powers of Europe, maintained fleets of pirates and made slaves of all and sundry white men who fell into their clutches and whose throats they did not cut.

It is a matter of no small pride to Americans that the United States, then an infant power, first checked this piracy of the Mohammedan States. It is true that for a time the American Government, following the example of the European nations, attempted to protect its shipping by paying tribute to the corsair; but when at last Tripoli's demands became too large and arrogant for endurance, refusal to pay led to a war that effectually snubbed the cruel and greedy beys.

The complete account of these dealings of the United States with the Barbary Powers, which covered a period of about forty years, is now presented for the first time in this volume. The author, a New England physician who served as a volunteer medical officer in the navy during the late Spanish-American War and has long been interested in naval history, was astonished to find in his researches that the interesting and romantic episode of which this volume treats had been taken little account of by historians. In fact, so little had previously been written upon the subject that he was obliged to go to original records for many of his details. The results show that he has been painstaking and thorough. He has compiled much information; and, with scholastic furnishings such as bibliography, index, and appendices, has made it a convenient instrument for the use of other investigators.

But the book is by no means merely a handbook for scholars and consequently too desiccated a morsel for the general reader. It is of course history, but there is no schoolboy who will not enjoy the romantic flavor of the picturesque exploits of Preble and Decatur, and the adventures with the famous Mediterranean pirates experienced by American consuls and seamen like Eaton, Bainbridge, and Cathcart. Interesting pictures are given of these pirates and the rulers of the bandit states, and of the wretched lot of the whites who fell into their power. The fact that America, tho at that time exhausted from the struggle for independence, preferred war to servile compliance, deserves all the emphasis it can get. Her reward came not only in placing a damper upon the corsairs but in the training which the officers and men of her little navy gained in fighting the pirates, training which enabled them to cope at great odds with the navy of England a few years later.

The volume contains a map of the Mediterranean and numerous interesting illustrations.

A PINK AND PURPLE ROMANCE.

THE FIRE OF SPRING. By Margaret Potter. Cloth, 253 pp. Price, \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

TO have a story of tragic love working from within outward, and carrying, without the need of bill-boards, its lesson of pity and terror—this is art. But to have a love-story shaped by padding on the outside and hung with tags of proper sentiment, this is only millinery. And beside a tale by George Eliot, or Mrs. Ward, or Thomas Hardy, Miss Potter's seems perilously far from the first category. Making sin seem excusable, condonable, and inviting, and making sin seem inevitable yet abominable—these are different attitudes of the spirit. Between them is a gulf fixed as great as between the purging and the poisoning of the soul. Miss Potter is far from achieving the Aristotelian cleansing. The real criminal of the book, the fashionable mother who practically sells her innocent daughter to Van Studdiford, the wealthy, fleshly plow-maker, is never brought to repentance. She is somewhat annoyed by her daughter's intrigue with the porky husband's cousin, but anything so destructive to the complexion as remorse the correct dame does not experience. That she is only a genteel procuress is never impressed upon the reader by intimation or by declaration. This reserve might be considered good art, and well thought-out "business" if it were not the author's practise to advise us of the state of mind of her people. The only villain so characterized, the suave cousin, is heralded toward the end of him as "nicely saved" from his sins, and so pointed out to us, not by his acts, but by the

comment of the writer. So we know Mrs. Merrill's vices and virtues would have been announced had they been recognized.

The double standard of virtue Miss Potter accepts with careless acquiescence. The atrocious Van Studdiford is only called "remarkably foolish," for the same action by which society is tacitly justified in ostracizing the inexperienced and somewhat flabby young wife. The melodramatic murder of the fastidious and flirtatious cousin is passed over in the light-hearted way of the ancient Medici knivings. The murderer never thinks of the affair except to justify himself as one might for having filiped off a gnat. The decorous mother-in-law receives the husband's somewhat boastful confession of his action without a blink. The daughter, whose plan to run off with the charming villain precipitated the picturesque demise, seems in a little while to cast the whole affair out of her mind. The thought of the death lying at her own and her husband's hands does not occur to her as she voluntarily comes back from the peniless exile her husband has forced upon her to live with him again—back to the home of her old clandestine love-making where the virtuous husband, while he has put her away for repentance, has installed for himself a blond divinity of his bachelor days.



MARGARET POTTER.

In the light of a human document like Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis," the spiritual renovation of Miss Potter's unwholesome personages seems a very crude imitation of virtue. The people still remain unclean, and their atmosphere tainted. After closing the book one feels like burning sticks of sulphur, and putting out chloride of lime to clear the spiritual air.

But all of this does not deny that Miss Potter has a certain power in writing, a keen eye for the happenings of life; a good "approach" in story-telling—a dramatic putting of things, and a notable gift in shifting slides in her plot development. What she needs most is a good bracing spiritual tonic that will harden her fiber in the handling of morals—a draught of Emerson mixed with her Pepys. It is safe to say that she will live to be ashamed of the warmed-over-Ouida quality of this book.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A GOOD FELLOW.

THE LONG AGO AND THE LATER ON. By George T. Bromley. Cloth, 289 pp. A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, Cal.

ROPEMAKER, sealer, whaler, sailor, customs official, railroad constructor, railroad conductor, mine manager, boniface, consul, promoter and general contractor, the eighty-seven years to which Mr. George Tisdale Bromley confesses in one of the oddest autobiographies that have ever come into this office, have been years of active and varied endeavor. Devoid of literary quality, his cheery, breezy memoirs nevertheless constitute a very human document, interesting even when they relate only to matters of personal moment to Mr. Bromley and his friends. He tells us that wherever he went—and he traveled widely—he made friends, and we can readily believe him. Even the most puritanical of readers, shocked tho he may be by this octogenarian's gleeful accounts of his exploits as "one of the boys," cannot but feel attracted by the kindly old gentleman who has smiled his way through life, meeting with delightful equanimity the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

Mr. Bromley's youthful years were passed in New England, a region of which he gives some characteristic glimpses as it existed in those days of the long ago when "people were more interested in what they were going to eat and drink than in how they were to eat and drink what was set before them." Marine matters held his fancy at an early age, and after graduating from his father's ropewalk he found congenial, but unremunerative, employment before the mast. The ups and downs of his life on the ocean wave included blockade-running and service on the celebrated pioneer steamboat, the *De Witt Clinton*, but need not detain us. In 1850, being offered a post in the San Francisco custom-house, he emigrated West, to make his home thereafter on the Pacific Slope, where he was soon "Uncle George" to a constantly increasing host of friends and acquaintances, which included many of the more notable men of the coastal region. Much of his social success, it would seem, was due to his qualities as a speech maker, and, judging from the proffered specimens of his platform wit and wisdom, it is not difficult to accept his statement that as an orator he was always a decided "hit."

The event of his life came when he was appointed United States consul at Tien-tsin. Li Hung Chang was then gracing that delectable Chinese stronghold, and we are assured that ere long he and the new American consul were extremely chummy. Mr. Bromley served as consul for over

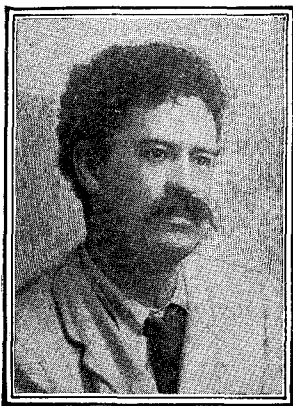
three years, and, there can be no doubt, contributed materially to the gaiety of life in the foreign settlement. His popularity extended even to the natives, whom he made his friends for life by appropriately participating in their national "Feast of Lanterns." Journeying to Peking he affords clear-cut and vigorous pictures of Sir Robert Hart, Sir Harry Parks, and other diplomats of his acquaintance. Altogether, this portion of his reminiscences furnishes rare entertainment.

Diverting, too, are his recollections of the early days of the celebrated Bohemian Club of San Francisco, of which he has been an honored member for more than a quarter of a century, and to which his autobiography is dedicated. Accounts of various "High Jinks" and "Low Jinks" perpetrated by the club enliven the pages, and cast instructive sidelights on the history of that ancient and honorable literary and artistic organization. Fittingly enough, Mr. Bromley brings his work to a close by printing a sheet of the many "tributes of friendship" bestowed upon him from time to time by his fellow Bohemians. The gist of all is "Long Life to Uncle George"—a wish, we need hardly say, that has seen its fulfilment.

AN ELUSIVE MILLION.

HURRICANE ISLAND. By H. B. Marriott Watson. Cloth, 308 pp. Price, \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

STEVENSON'S "Treasure Island" is brought to mind by this story of millions, mutiny, and shipwreck told by Mr. Marriott Watson. The story is rather a fascinating one, altho a reader with a hypercritical sense might be inclined to pick flaws in the plot. The story of Hurricane Island moves briskly; so very briskly, in fact, that one is led breathless



H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON.

and gasping through the book and dropped suddenly at the end of the last chapter, as from a height. We have given, a German prince who relinquishes his princely rights to marry an opera singer; and his sister, the beautiful and accomplished but rather haughty "Alix"; and a doctor who is young and impressionable, but possessor of a wonderful coolness and sagacity under the most trying circumstances. Put these on a yacht bound for parts unknown. Then add a crew of harbor rats, headed by a shrewd, crafty, and unmitigated villain in the person of Holgate, the third officer; and to this combination add the disturbing element of a million pounds in bonds and bullion, which the worldly wise prince is bring-

ing with him, and even the most unimaginative reader settles himself more deeply in his chair preparatory to encountering the wildest events.

The crew mutinies and the prince develops a fanatical disregard of the actual condition of affairs; ordering, in a lordly tone, the remaining faithful few to shoot or hang the mutineers, whichever is most convenient. Dr. Phillimore and the princess fall in love with each other, of course, and the doctor outrivals General Grant in his strategical ability against Holgate. The character of Mlle. Chateray, the woman for whom the prince is giving up everything, develops a rare combination of hysterics, fascination, and imbecility; and she does her best, in her anxiety to be landed somewhere near to her dear Paris, to hand over to Holgate and the mutineers the million pounds. To be sure, during the course of this toil-some and arduous span of life, most of us have found that a million pounds has an annoying habit of vanishing just as we are on the point of reaching its hiding-place, but Prince Frederic's million pounds, under his guidance, outdid all its predecessors in the vanishing act. No wonder the mutineers were bewildered and maddened, one cannot help a fellow feeling of sympathy for them. Then, too, it was really rather strange that the crew should search the yacht from stem to stern for the treasure, but of course such an unusual and out-of-the-way place as a safe did not seem to enter their minds.

It cannot be said of any member of the party on board the *Sea Queen*, that his or her education, in the romantic line, had been neglected. All live nobly up to their duty. The *Sea Queen*, too, sees her duty, and immediately strikes upon a rock near Hurricane Island; Holgate turns traitor to his men and they in turn revenge themselves upon him. The poor prince and the frivolous Mlle. Chateray each has a little scene and make their exit from the stage, with more or less tragic effect; while the doctor and the princess, in a far-seeing moment in the last chapter, put themselves on board the abandoned *Sea Queen*, now off the rocks, and sail swiftly forth to happiness, accompanied by the now calm and sedate million pounds, which has again returned from its peregrinations to the yacht's safe.

Taken all in all, "Hurricane Island" is a remarkably well written and fascinating story, and one which the reader will be loath to lay aside until

the last page is finished. Mr. Watson has the happy faculty of sailing his yacht without swamping the average reader under an avalanche of nautical terms, and this will be vastly appreciated by those to whom "foretopmast, staysail, down haul," and terms of that ilk used by our friend Clark Russell and others, bring bewilderment and stupor.

FAUX, AND HIS "MEMORABLE DAYS IN AMERICA."

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS (1748-1846). Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. XI. FAUX'S MEMORABLE DAYS IN AMERICA (1819-1820). Part I. Cloth, 8vo, 305 pp. Price, \$4.00 net. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.

IN an informing Introduction to Vols. XI and XII., Dr. Thwaites dwells upon the tide of emigration which, at the close of the War of 1812-15, set toward our shores from the British Isles; and attributes the sudden revival of interest in "American transplantation" to a chain of related events in the mother country: chiefly the termination of the Napoleonic struggle, and the consequent agricultural distress—resulting in widespread political dissatisfaction. English newspapers and magazines teemed with information concerning the American country and people, or with warnings compassionately addressed to prospective colonists. In articles, pamphlets, books, intending emigrants were alternately cajoled and admonished. Americans were either enlightened freemen or turbulent savages; "America was either a paradise or a purgatory," according to the prejudice or the temper of the writer. *The London Quarterly*, with Gifford at the helm, began in 1814 a series of articles in the guise of caricature, ridiculing everything American—"ways," manners, administration of justice, habits of private life. In London and Edinburgh the magazines reveled in acrimonious screeds, and the *North American Review*, and all its reputable adherents, retorted.

The author of *Memorable Days in America*, William Faux, calls himself "an English farmer," and describes his purpose as intended "to show Men and Things as they are in America." The British reviewers, who quoted from him freely, described him as "a simpleton of the first water, a capital specimen of a village John Bull—staring at everything, grumbling at most." His book betrays bad manners and bad taste, coarse offenses against hospitality, ill-bred cravings after notoriety. Says the *British Quarterly*, "nothing can be more desultory than his erratic ramblings, nothing more incongruous than the contents of the same page—radicals and rye coffee, slavery and green peas, bugs and statistics."

Adelard Welby, who followed Faux, cuts a more tolerable figure as man and author. A gentleman, as compared with his predecessor, and trained in polite society, "he respects honorable reserves." Accustomed to the conditions encountered by the upper middle class in England, he had formulated for himself, says Dr. Thwaites, a standard of comfort as yet not attainable in the United States, "and lacking imagination, he failed to perceive that the crudeness in American life signified lack of opportunity, rather than indifference or deterioration." Traveling westward in his own carriage, with a valet to attend him, he stoutly inveighs against the bad roads, poor inns, high charges, and wretched food, as well as the coarseness and license of American manners, and the rudeness and uncleanness of American living. Nevertheless, it is in the pages of Faux, rather than of Welby, that Mrs. Trollope may be supposed to have found her inspirations; for despite his insularity and narrowness, Welby not only throws much light on the conditions of the early West, and the environment and the outlook which then and there await the emigrant, but he makes many practical observations, of sincerity and value to the student of social conditions. Seen through his pessimistic glasses, Ohio was a wilderness, the abode of the land shark; Kentucky lands had depreciated, and the people were moving away; the Illinois settlement was a failure, its founders at variance, the emigrants longing for their old homes. He remarks upon sectional divergencies, moralizes upon duelling, and deprecates an oligarchy of money and good clothes; and while he notes the outward listlessness and lounging habits of the people, earnestly deprecates the prevailing greed for money, the fevered eagerness to be rich. He especially admires President Monroe, the democratic simplicity of his manners, and the freedom from official pretension in his *entourage*.

Faux is not without a sense of humor, and is ready to enjoy the drollery of an incident, even when it involves a fling at British arrogance and its brutal "chaff." He tells of a hunchback pilot in the port of Boston, whom some British officers ventured to "guy." "What's that on your back?" one of them asked. "Bunker's Hill," said the pilot.

To his countrymen, "of decreasing means and increasing families, uprooted, withering, seeking transplantation, *somewhere*," Faux cries, insistently: "Come away!—from poverty, which in England is crime, punishable with neglect and contempt. But come, one and all of you, in your working-jackets with your axes, plowshares, and pruning-hooks—expecting to be your own servants, no man's masters; and to find in America a land of everlasting labor.

"I am now living on wild bucks and bears—barbarizing, with men almost as wild as they."

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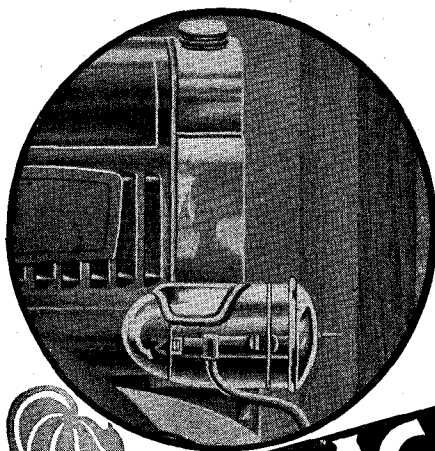
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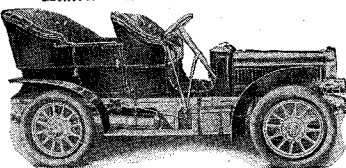
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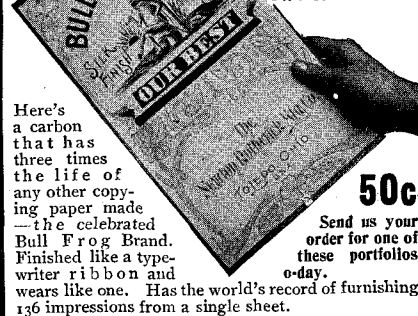
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CURRENT POETRY.

The Sacrament of Spring.

BY FRANK CRANE.

As when the young priest first comes close
To altar lights and reredos,
And lifts his hand to take the cup
Wherein God's blood is gathered up,
So stand I, hushed and wondering,
Before the Epiphany of Spring.

Life! Life! Oh, miracle divine!
I cannot disbelieve the fine
Impulsion here. My heart flames out
And burns the barriers of doubt.

—From *The Independent*.

Dagonet.

BY LUCILE RUTLAND.

The night King Arthur climbed the dismal stair
At Camelot (forsaken by his queen
And by his knights, without a hope to lean
His grief upon or comfort his despair),
About his feet within the darkness there
A Voice clung with low words and sobs between—
"Lo! Dagonet, thy fool weeps here unseen,
Who nevermore a smile shall make thee wear."

Alas for him who climbs the dismal steep
Of life alone—who must endure the pain
Of an o'erloving heart whose trust was vain;
To whom a Voice comes from the shadows deep—
"Lo! I am Love, thy poor fool, and I weep
Because I ne'er shall make thee smile again."

—From *The Cosmopolitan*.

The Founts of Song.

BY FIONA MACLEOD.

"What is the song I am singing?"
Said the pine-tree to the wave:

"Do you not know the song
You have sung so long
Down in the dim green alleys of the sea,
And where the great blind tides go swinging
Mysteriously,
And where the countless herds of the billows are hurled
On all the wild and lonely beaches of the world?"

"Ah, Pine-tree," sighed the wave,
"I have no song but what I catch from thee:
Far off I hear thy strain
Of infinite sweet pain

That floats along the lovely phantom land.
I sigh, and murmur it o'er and o'er and o'er,
When 'neath the slow compelling hand
That guides me back and far from the loved shore,
I wonder long
Where never falls the breath of any song,
But only the loud, empty, crashing roar
Of seas swung this way and that for evermore."

"What is the song I am singing?"
Said the poet to the pine:
"Do you not know the song
You have sung so long

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Here in the dim green alleys of the woods
Where the wild winds go wandering in all moods,
And whisper often o'er and o'er,
Or in tempestuous clamors roar
Their dark eternal secret evermore?"

"Oh, Poet," said the pine,
"Thine
Is that song!
Not mine!
I have known it, loved it, long!
Nothing I know of what the wild winds cry
Through dusk and storm and night,
Or prophesy
When tempests whirl us with their awful might.
Only, I know that when
The poet's voice is heard
Among the woods
The infinite pain from out the hearts of men
Is sweeter than the voice of wave or branch or bird
In these dumb solitudes."

—From *The Academy*.

On the Proposal to Erect a Statue to Shakespeare in London.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

Why should we lodge in marble or in bronze
Spirits more vast than earth, or sea, or sky?
Wiser the silent worshiper who cons
Their page for Wisdom that will never die.
Unto the favorites of the passing hour
Erect the statue and unveil the bust,
Whereon contemptuous Time will slowly shower
Oblivion's refuse and neglectful dust.
The Monarchs of the Mind, self-sceptered Kings,
Need no memento to transmit their name:
Throned on their thoughts and high imaginings,
They are the Lords, not servitors, of Fame.
Raise pedestals to perishable stuff;
Gods for themselves are monument enough.

—From *The National Review*.

Out of Doors.

By CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Just to be out of Doors! So still! So green!
With unbreathed air, illimitable, clean,
With soft, sweet scent of happy growing things,
The leaves' soft flutter, sound of sudden wings,
The far faint hills, the water wide between.

Breast of the great earth-mother! Here we lean
With no conventions hard to intervene,
Content, with the contentment nature brings,
Just to be out of doors.

And under all the feeling half foreseen
Of what this lovely world will come to mean
To all of us when the uncounted strings
Are keyed aright, and one clear music rings
In our hearts. Joy universal, keen,
Just to be out of doors.

—From *The Cosmopolitan*.

An Invitation.

By ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

"They have said; they will say;—then let them be saying.
The World's an old woman, but we'll go a-Maying."
The bluebird has come in the wake of the swallow;
Anemones, columbines, dance in the hollow;
The river is laughing; the hedgerow discloses
A present of lilacs, a promise of roses;
And sweet from the orchard, where blossoms are falling,
That tempter, the Wind, like a truant is calling.
"They have said; they will say;—e'en let them be saying!
Away! little Gipsy, for we'll go a-Maying!"

—From *The Criterion*.

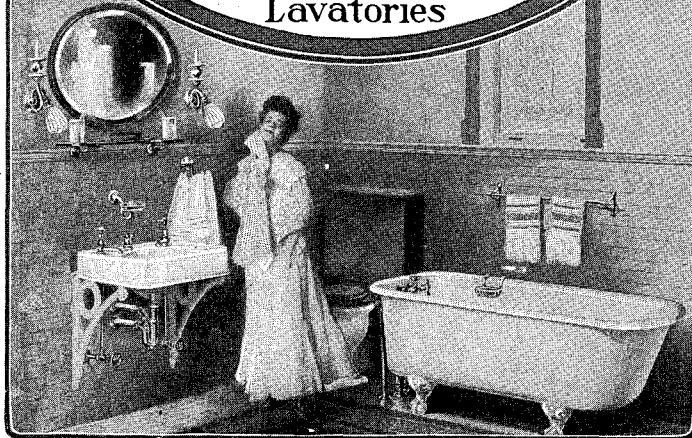
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PERSONALS.

When the Financier Scored.—The late Baron de Hirsch, the Jewish financier, relates the London *M. A. P.*, was dining at a German nobleman's house in Germany in company with a certain prince, who made no secret of his venomous antipathy to the Jews.

"Remarking upon a tour he had made in Turkey, he said he had been favorably impressed with two of its customs:

"All Jews and dogs that are caught are immediately killed."

"The baron, with smiling sangfroid, immediately relieved the scandalized consternation of the other guests with a bland rejoinder:

"How fortunate you and I don't live there."

Joseph Jefferson as a Painter.—Some interesting reminiscences of Joseph Jefferson as a painter are contributed to *Harper's Weekly* by Frederic Remington. He writes:

"I found Joseph Jefferson, a few years ago, in a secluded spot on the west coast of Florida, and he invited me into his den. I had known before that he had painted, but I did not know that he gave so much time to it. The studio was an honest workshop, with paint and brushes in hopeless crisscross all over the place, like a tamarack swamp after the fire has swept it, canvases piled against the walls, and Mr. Jefferson in a new character. His tea-gown or blouse was long and voluminous, and gracefully daubed with stray paint. His long hair had fallen in a shock over his eyes, pulled there in the nervous moments when the thrill of color had robbed him of his consciousness, and from under it shone the quaint face which three generations of Americans can recall to their fancy.

"Are you going to paint to-day, Mr. Jefferson?" I asked.

"Of course!"

"What?" I ventured.

"Oh, bless you, I don't know! I never know what I am going to paint."

"This was a shock to my ideas, but I gradually recovered as my brain titillated with the new idea. My own pictures, if at all successful, are finished before they are begun, but, on a little reflection, 'there is no one way in art.' Only teachers have methods; artists play with color and line unconsciously.

"I have no method beyond fussing with color, except to stop short when the thing suits me," he said; and picking up a sponge, he applied great sweeps of sky tone in his enthusiastic way.

"I account this"—holding up the dripping sponge—"the best weapon, after my fingers and thumb." And he gave the sky a few vicious wipes with the superior weapon.

"Clouds," he went on, "are not intellectual, you see; they do not know where they are going. A premeditated cloud can you imagine it?" And the sponge worked vigorously, and the clouds blew over and under each other on the canvas just as they would in nature.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 14.—A statement made by a high Japanese official shows Japan has proof that the Russian warships were in French territorial waters as late as May 12. Captain Clado, the Russian naval expert, is dubious about the outcome of the approaching battle, expressing the belief that Rozhdestvensky can not hope to escape without heavy losses.

May 15.—Skirmishing continues on the Russian left in Manchuria, and Marshal Oyama is reported

Whitman Saddle

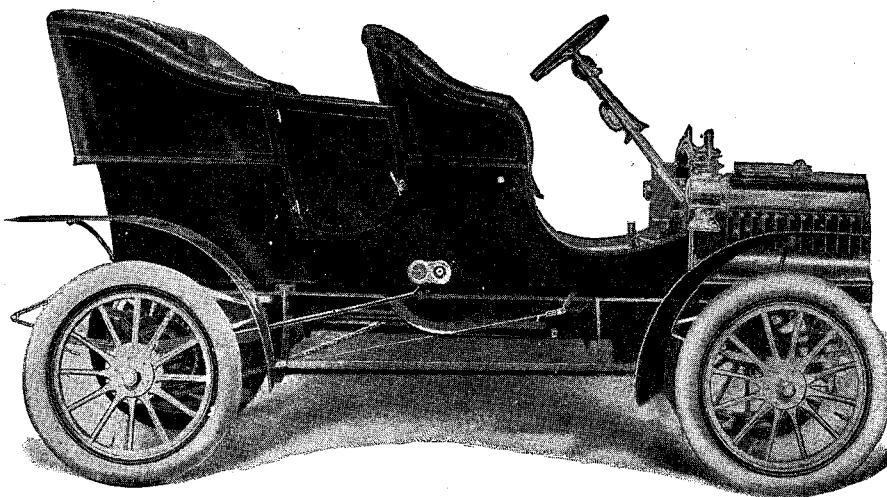
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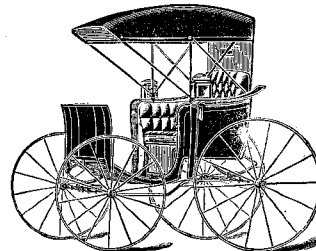
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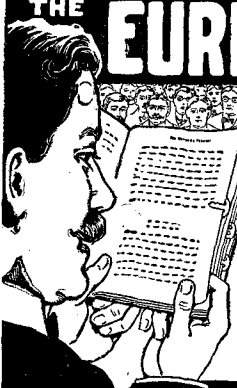
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to be concentrating his troops on the westward. Russia advises say that 80,000 fresh Japanese troops have reached the front. Reports from Saigon declare that after a return to the Cochinchina coast, the Russian squadron had sailed.

May 16.—Another battle-ship division is practically ready to sail from the Baltic Sea to reinforce Rozhdestvensky.

May 17.—A part of Togo's fleet is reported to be south of Formosa. Saigon reports lay the blame for breaches of neutrality on Rozhdestvensky, who refused to heed French requests. There are rumors in St. Petersburg that Rozhdestvensky's health has broken down and that he has asked to be relieved.

May 18.—Foreign commercial agents are ordered to leave Vladivostok, and withdraw to other cities in the province. The Russian fleet is reported off the coast of Annam.

May 19.—St. Petersburg despatches say that Admiral Birleff has been appointed supreme commander of the land and naval forces around Vladivostok, superseding Admiral Rozhdestvensky if the latter arrives there. A fleet of colliers is reported near the coast of Cochinchina under the surveillance of French warships.

RUSSIA.

May 13.—A Paris newspaper states that a nurse tried to scald to death the heir to the Russian throne, but the Czarina saved her child's life.

May 14.—Cossacks lash girl students with whips at the May Day celebration in St. Petersburg, but the promised disorders throughout the Empire are prevented. The Czar sanctions a law permitting Poles to purchase land in Poland.

May 15.—General strikes are called in Saratoff, Odessa, and Libau; disorders occur at Mitau and Ekaterinoslav. Cossacks disperse a company of strikers in St. Petersburg.

May 16.—General Sokolovsky, governor-general of the Province of Ufa, is shot and probably fatally wounded by an assassin. Riots occur in Warsaw, in which several persons are killed or wounded by troops.

May 19.—The Czar, as a birthday-gift to the nation, is reported to have authorized a people's council to be convened on October 17.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 13.—German political parties indorse the Government's stand regarding reciprocity with America, and say that while hoping to avoid a tariff war the dangers can be averted only by concessions on the part of the United States.

May 14.—A report from the Philippines states that General Wood personally conducted a campaign in which 320 Moros were killed and General Wood lost seven men killed and sixteen wounded.

Domestic.

May 13.—Secretary of the Navy Morton announces that he will resign from the Cabinet in the fall.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis submits a statement to the President in answer to the charges preferred by Minister Bowen.

May 14.—The Railway Congress at Washington declares for an elastic freight tariff system, governed by relative values of service, and for like treatment for all shippers under similar conditions.

Lawlessness continues in the Chicago strike. The business agent of a Chicago union confesses that the union has paid thugs to beat certain men.

May 15.—The formal trial of the issues between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen begins at Washington.

Secretary Taft instructs the Isthmian Canal Commission to buy all materials and ships needed for the canal in the cheapest market, whether at home or abroad.

Mayor Dunne says that if a spread of the trouble occurs, with a continuance of violence, he will call out the State troops.

May 16.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is using his influence to bring the Chicago strike to an end, and Mayor Dunne's threat to call out the militia strengthens the prospect of peace.

The decision to buy the material for the canal work in the cheapest market causes many protests from manufacturers; the "stand-patters" believe that if this action is taken it will cause a crisis in the tariff issue.

General Davis, retiring Governor of the Canal Zone, declares that reports of unhealthy conditions on the Isthmus have been exaggerated.

May 17.—The members of the Cabinet are reported

Quick Trips to Staten Island

The Richmond, one of the five large, fast, and best equipped ferry-boats ever made, was launched Saturday, May 20, 1905. Hon. Geo. B. McClellan, Mayor of New York City; Hon. Maurice Featherston, Commissioner of Ferries; Hon. George Cromwell, President of Richmond Borough, were on board when the vessel slid into the water. See PROSPERITY, first page facing reading matter.



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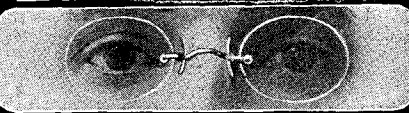
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to be at odds and on the verge of a split over the order in regard to canal supplies; a split of the Republicans in Congress is also predicted.

A new suit is brought against the Equitable Life Assurance Society on behalf of a holder of an old line policy since 1871, who asks for a share in the society's surplus.

The yacht race across the Atlantic for the Kaiser's cup begins from Sandy Hook.

May 18. The Wisconsin Senate passes Governor La Follette's railroad bill.

The Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia pass the seventy-five year gas grab.

The Interstate Commerce Commission renders a decision fixing the differentials to be allowed by the railroads to Atlantic ports on goods intended for export.

Hiram Cronk, last of the veterans of the War of 1812, is buried at New York.

May 19.—Secretary Morton decides to leave the Cabinet on July 1, if the President will accept his resignation at that time.

Secretary Taft announces that no foreign ships would be bought at present for use in connection with the Panama Canal, and that American manufacturers would be given the preference in the purchase of material and supplies for the waterway, but no combination to force prices to unwarranted figures would be tolerated.

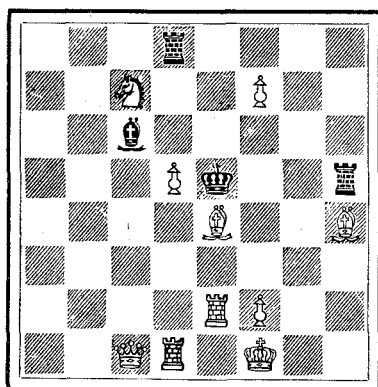
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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,065.

J. DUVERGÉ, AMSTERDAM.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

3 r4; 2 S2 P2; 2 b5; 3 Pk2r; 4 B2 B; 8; 4 R P2; 2 Q R1 K2.

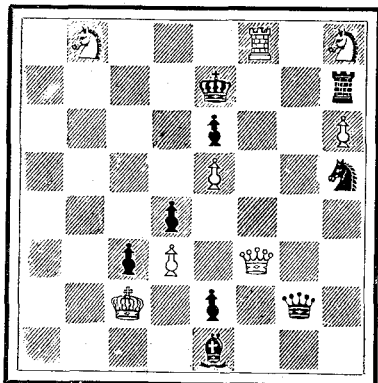
White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,066.

N. ISWOLSKY, MOSCOW.

A First-prizer.

Black—Nine Pieces.

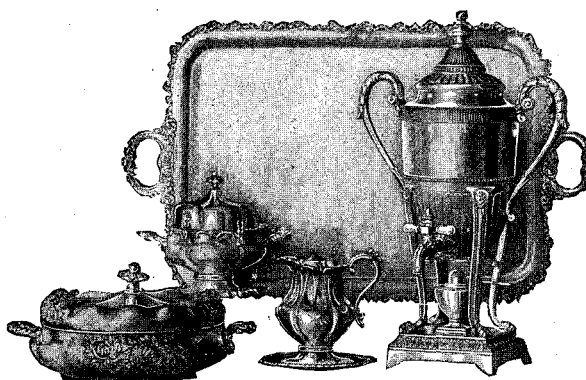


White—Eight Pieces.

1 S3 R1 S; 4 k2r; 4 p2 P; 4 P2s; 3 p4; 2 p P1 Q2; 2 K1 p1 q1; 4 b3.

White mates in two moves.

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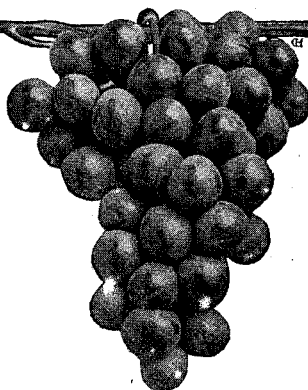
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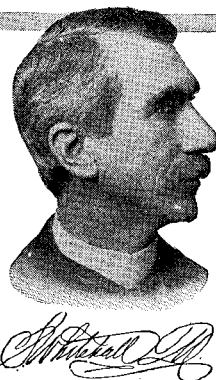
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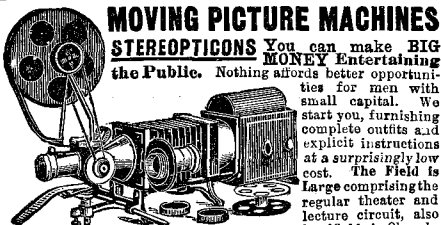
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Solution of Problems.

No. 1,058. Key-move: R-K R 7.

No. 1,059. Key-move: Q-R 3.

No. 1,060.

R x P	Q x P ch.	Kt-K 4, mate
1. K x R	K x Q	
.....	K-B 7	Kt-Q 7, mate
2. B-B 5	Any	
.....	Q x Kt ch	Kt-K 4, mate
3. Kt x P(Kt 5)	K x R	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; L. R. Williams, Omaha; J. K. Curzon, Auburn, Neb.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; G. P. Hommes, Minneapolis; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

1,058: The Rev. L. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; M. Stern, Des Moines; E. Moskowitz, New York City.

1,058 and '59: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Russell, Germantown, Pa.; C. S. Jacobs, Montreal; R. H. W., St. Louis; M. Wisner, Belgrade, Mont.; J. P. S., Collegeville, Pa.; W. M. H. Woodward, Bisbee, Ariz.; E. G. Hill, Houston, Tex.

1,058 and '60: C. P. Crumb, St. Louis.

1,059: A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. B. Grove, Columbus, Ind.; W. H. M., Antigonish, N. S.; J. T. Graves, Chicago.

1,059 and '60: L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; J. McMurray, Luna Landing, Ark.; A. F. Chace, East Providence, R. I.

1,060: The Rev. T. Balogh, Pocahontas, Va.

Comments (1,058): "One of the finest keys and finest 2-ers I ever saw"—M. M.; "The key is a masterpiece, and the whole construction fine"—G. D.; "Fine; on a par with 1,056"—W. R.; "For a 2-er this is a peach"—L. R. W.; "Very fine"—J. K. C.; "Difficult"—23; "A finished product of a favorite problematist"—C. S. J.; "Extraordinarily good and difficult"—C. P. C.

1,059: "Good construction, but doesn't seem worthy of first prize"—M. M.; "An unusual combination of purity and strength. Four pure mates"—G. D.; "Key altogether too apparent"—W. R.; "Good"—23; "A difficult key and some original play, as far as 2-ers go"—C. S. J.; "A gem"—L. G.

1,060: "A departure from 'puristic' standards; but a beautiful double sacrifice"—G. D.; "The eminent composer must have failed in his theme"—W. R.; "This sort of sacrifice is child's play, a mere joke"—L. R. W.; "Fair to middling"—L. G.

In addition to those reported, M. W., got '54; C. S. J., '56; J. P. S., '56 and '57; the Rev. L. H. B., '57.

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LASKER.	PILLSBURY.	LASKER.	PILLSBURY.
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1 P-K 4	P-K 4	18 Q-Q sq	R x R
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	19 Q x R	Kt x P
3 Kt x P	P-Q 3	20 K x Kt	P-B 5
4 Kt-K B 3	Kt x P	21 Q-Q sq	Kt-K 4 ch
5 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	22 K-K 2	Q-Kt 5 ch
6 B-Q 3	B-K 2	23 K-Q 2	Q x Q ch
7 Castles	Kt-Q B 3	24 K x Q	Kt x B
8 R-K sq	B-K Kt 5	25 K-K 2	Kt-K 4
9 P-B 3	P-B 4	26 P-B 3	R-K sq
10 Q-Kt 3	Castles	27 P-Kt 3	Kt-Kt 5 ch
11 B-K B 4	B x Kt	28 K-O 2	Kt-K 6
12 P x B	Kt-Kt 4	29 B-Kt 2	Kt-Kt 7
13 K-Kt 2	Q-O 2	30 P-K R 3	B-B 4
14 Q-B 2	Kt-K 3	31 Kt-R 2	B-B 7
15 B-O B sq	B-Q 3	32 P-B 4	P x P
16 Kt-Q 2	Q-R-K sq	33 P x P	P-K R 4
17 Kt-B sq	Kt(K 3) x P	34 Resigns.	

King's Bishop's Opening.

TARRASCH.	SCHLECHTER.	TARRASCH.	SCHLECHTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	15 Q-Q 4	B-B 3
2 B-B 4	Kt-K B 3	16 R-K sq	B-Q 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-R 3	17 O x P	B x B
4 Kt-K 2	Kt x P	18 Kt x B	Q-K 3
5 Kt x Kt	P-Q 4	19 P-B 4	K R-B sq
6 B-Q 3	P x Kt	20 R x Kt	B x R
7 B x P	Q-R 5	21 Q-R 8 ch	K-Q 2
8 P-Q 3	P-B 4	22 Q x P	Q-R 6
9 B-Q 5	B-Q 2	23 Kt-K 3	K-K 3
10 Castles	P-B 5	24 Q-Kt 3	P-B 4
11 P-Q 4	Castles (Q R)	25 Q-P 2	Q-R 5
12 P x P	P-B 6	26 B-Q 2	R-R 5
13 Kt-B 4	Kt x P	27 Resigns.	
14 P-K Kt 3	Q-B 3		

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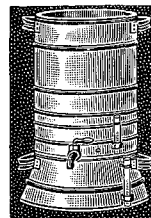
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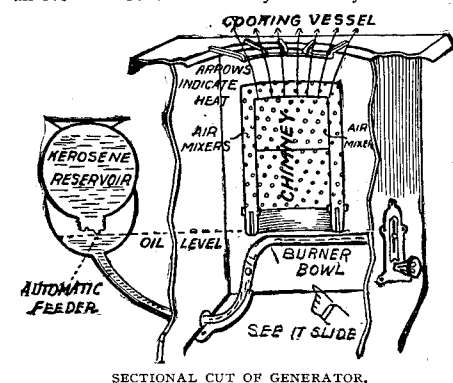
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in cost of fuel.

How often have many lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating, and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

This invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—the factory is already rushed with



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

thousands of orders, and the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as we offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-Gas is proving so cheap that 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated, and another feature is its **PERFECT SAFETY.**

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This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter, so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

At the factory in Cincinnati may be seen thousands of letters from customers using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and a few extracts may be interesting:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: "That he saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him \$5.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

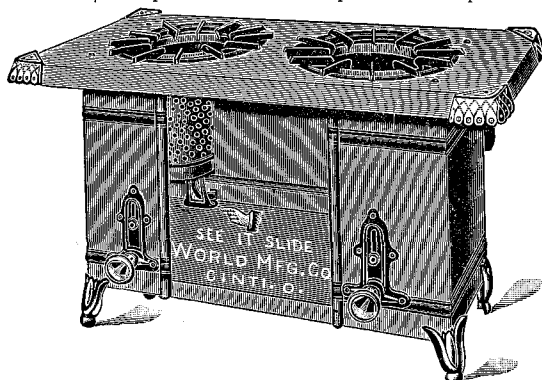
J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."



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Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

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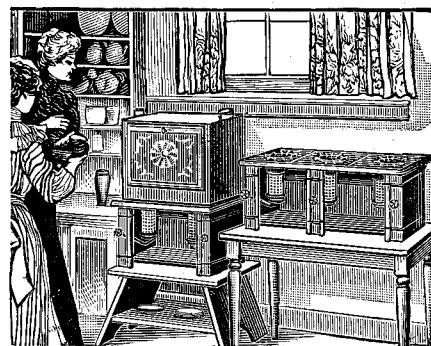
Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory. Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. V. N., Toledo, O.—"Is there any authority for placing the accent on the first syllable of the word 'confessor'?"

The Standard, Century, Encyclopædic, New Imperial, Stormonth's, and Webster's dictionaries place the accent on the second syllable, while Smart's, Walker's, and Worcester's dictionaries place it on the first syllable.

"A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is it correct to say? (1) 'I buy goods of a person'; (2) 'I do not know whether it is so.'"

(1) Among the meanings of "of" is "from, out from, or proceeding from, usually indicating the relation of instrument, movement, separation, or the result of some acting cause or agency." For this reason the use of the word in this sense is correct. (2) One of the meanings of "whether" is "if," and as one may say correctly, "I do not know if it is so," one may say just as correctly, "I do not know whether it is so."

"E. P. C., Elmira, N. Y.—"Who was Hoyle, author of 'Hoyle's Games,' about which I have heard frequently?"

Edmond Hoyle (1672-1769) was an English writer on games, who published a "Treatise on the Game of Whist" in 1742, and various other manuals on games with cards. In 1887 an American adaptation of Hoyle's work was published under the title "The Standard Hoyle."

"A. E. M., Nanaimo, B. C.—"Please state to what country Marie Corelli belongs; also who are her parents, her present name, and her home."

Marie Corelli is of mingled Scotch (Highland) and Italian parentage. She is an orphan. In her infancy she was adopted by Dr. Charles Mackay, poet and litterateur. Her home is at Stratford-on-Avon. "A. E. M." will find a characteristic biography of Miss Corelli in the English edition of "Who's Who" for 1905.

"J. W. T., Tioga, Pa.—"More sacred" and "more solemn" are the correct comparative forms of these adjectives, not "sacreded" and "solemnner."

"J. B. V. D., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—"Voile" is a French word which translated means "veil," or, if applied to dress-goods, "veiling," a transparent, coarsely woven fabric.

"H. R. C., Chicago.—" (1) Is there any authority for the word 'proofing' commonly used by bakers to denote the act of setting molded dough aside to raise? (2) Is the word 'trough' ever correctly pronounced 'trow'—'o' as in 'now'?"

(1) On the assumption that the word is derived from the verb "prove" in its sense "to put to a test or trial to ascertain the quality of, as by some standard; subject to experiment," the preferable form would be "proving." (2) No. The word "trough," used to designate a large wooden receptacle in which dough is mixed and worked before being made into loaves, is preferably pronounced "trof"—"o" as in "nor."

"R. H. G., East Sound, Wash.—"Why do you use the form 'hari-kari' for the Japanese word 'hari-kiri' in THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 29? What is the meaning of this word?"

The spelling referred to is the one adopted by that magazine. The Standard Dictionary condemns the form "hari-kari" as a misspelling. It defines "hara-kiri" as "a Japanese method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, practised formerly by daimios and military officers; spelled wrongly hari-kari, harri-kari."

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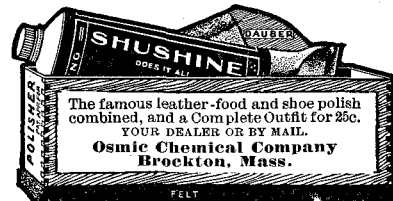
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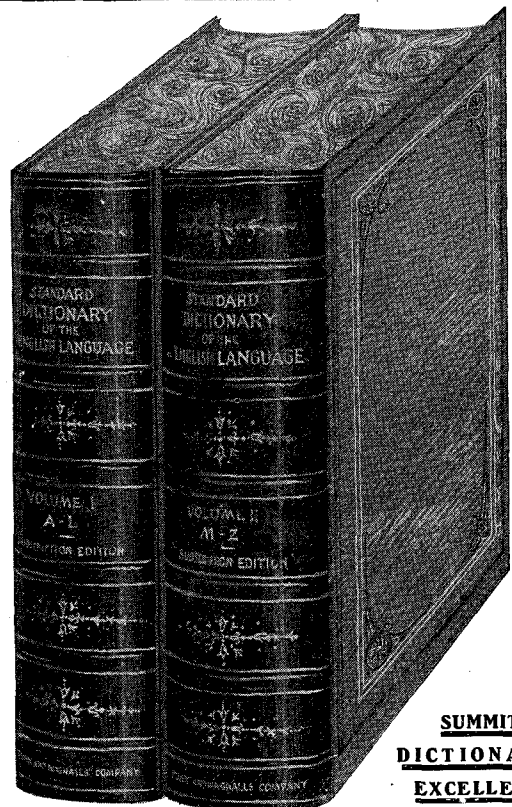
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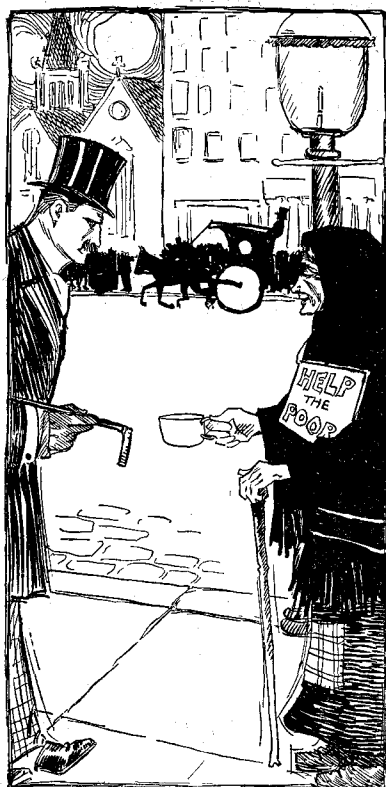
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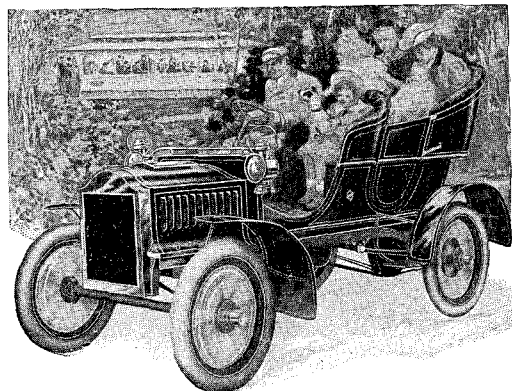


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